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Some Editorial Comment.

"Harvard college promises soon to be a hotbed of Socialistic discussion" is a recent prophecy of the Boston *Post*.

Really, there ought to be a difference in the weight of souls. How much would Rockefeller's weight, now, do you think?

Archbishop Harty of St. Louis says the Filipinos are all right, as "they have a great respect for their *superiors.*" Comment is unnecessary.

Alexis Aladyin, leader of the Group of Toil in the first Russian douma, and head of the Peasant and Labor party, is now in this country on a lecture tour.

The desire of the large employers not to hire men over forty-five is counterbalanced by their grim determination not to give up their right to employ "men" under fourteen.

After turning over the United States treasury to the Wall street gamblers, Secretary Shaw steps out of the treasury portfolio into a nice fat Wall street berth. It's all in the game.

The government has decided that it is unlawful to use the United States flag in connection with labels. But the flag, under its present auspices, is used for business purposes, just the same.

We note that the father of our Comrade Joseph Medill Patterson has sold his holdings in the Chicago *Tribune*, and will retire from business life. Can it be possible that he is treading in the footsteps of his son?

There seems to be no appreciable difference between the labor fight in this country and in England. Here we have to fight the Parry-ites, and there the opposition is preda-Tory's. It all spells the same thing.

Judging from the hysterical slush the Rev. Madison Peters of New York City is contributing to the Hearst papers on the Thaw case, the inference is strong that the Thaw contingent has been handing him some left-over "brain storms."

Because the state of Wisconsin has decided that insurance companies must deal honestly with the state and people, the insurance companies threaten to stop doing business in the state. Confessing they don't want to do business honestly, eh?

To a large audience in St. Patrick's church in Washington, the Rev. Father Stafford declared that Socialism was the most important question up for consideration at the present time, and urged his hearers to make an unbiased investigation of its principles.

That the capitalists consider that the police force belongs to them is again well shown in the Louisville street car strike, where policemen have been detailed to help run the abandoned cars. As long as the capitalists have control of the governing power they can do such things.

A big French murder-boat blew up this week and killed scores of bluejackets. Those bluejackets picked out an extremely dangerous trade, not only for themselves, but for others. But in this case the murder machine intended for the killing of others killed them. And that's the whole horrible story.

The candidates for supreme court justices in Wisconsin are getting out campaign literature on which a large union label is conspicuously displayed. The reason is, of course, apparent. But who ever heard of a capitalist party supreme court judge giving labor even the slightest consideration *after* he had gotten enough votes out of the working class to secure his election? We never have.

Great is "science." Its latest achievements are startling, indeed. Not content with fixing up a slick excuse for millionaire murderers, who, when they commit a crime, are the victims of "brain storm," for which they should neither be punished or adjudged insane, the wise ones have now weighed dying people prior to death and then weighed the dead body, and discovered that the flown-away soul weighs just an ounce! What next?

The newspaper accounts about the Socialists having met reverses in the recent London municipal elections is simply gammon. The Socialists could not have gone back for the very reason that the two Socialist parties of Great Britain, the Independent Labor party and the Social-Democratic Federation, went into the campaign this year for the first time. And it appears from the dispatches that three labor men were elected, which shows that their canvass was not unsuccessful. The London county council, as the reprinted magazine article last week shows, has perforce done a great many revolutionary things in the government of London, it having advanced in a most remarkable way city ownership as against private, capitalistic ownership. It had to do so much undoing of bad capitalistic undertakings—the widening of thoroughfares and the like—that the cost was great, and in the recent elections there was a defeat for quite a number of the Progressives, who, as advocates of municipal capitalism were regarded as Socialistic, as, in fact, they really were. But the result of the election is not at all likely to halt the regeneration of London, as the work is well under way.

The *United Mine Workers' Journal* begs leave to observe that there is no such thing as an immunity bath where labor is concerned, as Steve Adams, after going through the fire once on what appears to be a trumped up charge of murder, will be put through again by the partnership between the Idaho courts and the mine owners.

By all the signs hard times seem to be indicated. Be prepared. Look out for wildcat stock schemes, see that your house is well anchored, and your small savings safe from schemers. It the storm blows over, you will have lost nothing by being prepared. Wildcat stock schemes are usually the most numerous and the most ravenous just before a financial depression; and they are certainly becoming thick these days, as a glance at the columns of your Sunday paper will show.

James J. Hill says he would be willing to sell his railroads to the people, but that he feels sure that public ownership of the roads would prove a failure. But how is it, James, that when you fellows, with your superior private ownership, manage to run your roads into the ground Uncle Sam is at once called on to take the roads over temporarily, through receiverships, and get them on their feet again, ready for you to begin your manipulating over again? Who manages best, we would like to know?

The latest theory with regard to the mysterious disappearance of $173,000.00 from the sub-treasury at Chicago is that one of the banks borrowed the money through some crooked treasury employe to enable the bank to tide over a financial danger, and that now that the absence of the money has become public it is afraid to pay the money back. It is a plausible theory. While the police courts are scourging poor people every day for "the safety of society," real crime is to be found in the upper walks of life.

The failure of the trial to convict Adams out in Idaho must have been a sad blow to the prosecution: i. e., the mine owners who own the state government. The jury promptly disagreed, and if any jurors were fixed it is evident that there were not enough of them. The trial developed suspicious indications of a trumped-up case against the defendant. The prosecution may have felt that Adams was guilty of the crime charged, but it is hard to think it did, judging from the easiness with which Adams established his alibi.

Our Chicago exchange makes a good point in contrasting the threatened discharge of a postal clerk out in San Francisco "because of activity in his union" with the fact that the postmaster of Chicago can run for mayor and use his department as a campaign machine without the least danger of a frown from Washington. This government now belongs to the capitalist class and the Chicago postmaster, not being a mere wage slave, can do what he likes. But with a poor clerk without a pull, a mere atom in the "understructure" of our capitalistic society, capitalist ethics soon determine how he shall be treated when he dares to think a little bit of his own rights.

Certain belated and despised departments of life will, as people progress toward a more democratic form of society, be dignified and developed in a way never before dreamed of. Already, in Belgium, the important department of housework, long the housewife's ruin and the lot of the badly exploited poor girl, has been given governmental attention and domestic training schools established. These schools include in their curriculum the maintenance and cleanliness of dwellings, furnishings, laundry work, cutting, fitting and making and repairing of ordinary garments, cooking, and, in the rural districts, gardening, dairy work, and care of poultry. Beside this there are lectures on hygiene, domestic economy, care of children, and sick nursing. Beside the elementary domestic schools there are schools for more advanced pupils, which teach dressmaking, lace-making, embroidery, china painting, stenography, artificial flower making, and so on. The world do move.

Capitalism seems to be hard at work breaking up the home and fostering immorality in spite of the effort to make it appear that the real menace to the home is Socialism. A committee of citizens at LaCrosse, Wis., has just reported its investigations, and declares that the city is a den of vice and abomination.

The committee reported that one of the leading hotels was the scene of orgies in which girls were ruined; that scandalous doings were of nightly occurence in many wine rooms, and that even some church members and prominent citizens, including a judge, had been found inside disreputable saloons by the committee when it visited them.

Same old story!

The state brewers' association of Wisconsin has decided to refuse to supply beer to dive keepers, hereafter. Is it possible that the brewers are at last getting it through their heads that they must clean up their business if they wish to wear the look of respectability! It is devoutly to be hoped that the Milwaukee brewers will "take a tumble to themselves" and join that Wisconsin association. The resolutions passed by the association are quite remarkable in their way. Take this "resolve" for instance: "Resolved, That this convention heartily congratulates the many brewing associations in states and cities that have taken the lead in eradicating low and vile resorts, and in refusing to supply beer to saloons *that were not approved by the public sentiment of their respective communities.*"

The testimony in the trial of Steve Adams, out in Idaho, brought out the fact that he had been subjected to torture in jail in order to force him to sign a confession that was not a confession, so as to bolster up the Moyer-Haywood case. Police torture is bad enough when it is used for the "legitimate" purpose of trying to get a truthful confession from some crook who is believed to be actually guilty, but it is an affront to humanity and to civilization when it is used for the purpose of fixing guilt on innocent men as part of a capitalistic conspiracy. Poor devils can be browbeaten, and given the "third degree" by brutal police officials at will, and this sort of outrage is going on in our larger cities every day of the year, but it is only when it is employed in some such case as that of Steve Adams that the public gets a clear idea of it. Adams has friends, and the poor devils, as a rule, have not.

The police "sweat box" ought to be abolished just as the old inquisition was abolished. It is a sprig from the same old, cruel tree. And if the courts were not so hopelessly in the control of capitalism it would be abolished, for the courts would not tolerate it. Every arrested man, under the guarantees of our form of democratic government, should be given the right to a hearing before a court official, and should be informed by that official of his constitutional right not to answer, the same as anyone else under arrest. In other words, the poor man should have the same consideration as the rich man. When a man in a police sweat box has been treated to the "water cure," that is, has had water poured down his throat to force a confession, he is quite apt to admit anything false as well as true to escape the pain.

The *Grocers' Gazette* of London ought to be rated as a humorous publication in the catalogues, for it has this to say as to the new pure meat law in this country: "Following the promulgation of the new meat-inspection law in the United States the canned meat trade is, according to latest advices, rapidly increasing, and, it appears likely that within a very short time the consumption will be as large as formerly. The regulations are so *rigid*, and *the packers are so eager to carry them out to the letter*, that they are introducing many new ideas and 'methods', etc., and the great packing centers are, we learn, *being transformed into model cities* . . ." A good punishment for the man who wrote the above would be to sentence him to one year's living in the stockyards district in Chicago, with the same "model" condition as to shelter, food and raiment as are "enjoyed" by the average packing house slave there.

A remarkable man was Dowie, "vagary" or no "vagary." And part of the secret of his success was that he founded his religion on that part of the Christian kingdom prophecy which reads: "On *earth* as it is in heaven." His success with the Zion City community on the shore of Lake Michigan paralleled to quite an extent some of the earlier communistic undertakings—that of the New Harmony community of Robert Owen, and others. Only his was an improvement on theirs in that it squared itself as much as possible with the prevailing capitalism that surrounded it, and thus kept itself from being engulfed. Another advantage was its religious bond, for history shows that the only communistic experiments that have survived midst capitalistic surroundings have been those where there was a religious discipline. But Dowie was himself less proof against the surrounding capitalism than was his community. With all his piety he had a personal thriftiness that so contrived matters that his religious following contributed managed, in some way, to get into his own pockets. He became suddenly wealthy, and it turned his head. It not only wrecked the prophet himself, but came near doing the same thing for his Zion City community. The safety that exists in commonwealth does not abide, as a rule, in capitalistic individual wealth. And Dowie succumbed. The sense of being wealthier than others brought with it the capitalistic temptation to celebrate that fact, and whereas the great Dowie had been a man of clean and abstemious personal habits, abjuring gluttony and unclean foods, avoiding all habits of eating and drinking that make feverish the blood and flabby the muscles, all this changed as he became richer and richer. He had been a towering giant, in his way, and a man capable of working without fatigue. In a few short years all this was changed. He became a glutton, filling his paunch with rich pastries, over-stimulating and spiced flesh foods, costly wines, and the like. His family dinners lasted hours and were in courses. He gave himself over to slothfulness to such an extent that he had to have his coach to go from his residence in Zion City to the headquarters building, only a few blocks away. And nature was not slow with its punishments. His once powerful frame became diseased and weak. Sores developed on his body, so ill-smelling that he was finally obliged to employ negro attendants and nurses, as no white nurse would stay near him for love or money. A fearful dropsy developed, and put him in such a terrible plight that the windows of his palatial residence, that he had barred to keep out draughts, had to be thrown open, because of the terrific stench that his swollen limbs gave off. The "healer" was confounded by his own body. Capitalism got Dowie, and in a most fearful way.

Today Zion City trembles in the balance, almost crushed with debts due to Dowie's more recent mismanagement, and rent with factions Whether it will add another to the long list of communistic failures in America remains to be seen. Its success, thus far, testifies unerringly to the great unrest of modern capitalist society, and the desire of the dispossessed to escape from their capitalistic thralldom. So anxious are they that every communistic venture is sure of its followers. Meantime the real rescuer of the people, the international Social-Democracy, is advancing slowly and surely, with no fantastic and futile economic salvation-in-spots, but with an all-inclusiveness that makes it scientific and in accord with the natural progress of civilization.

There never was a better time for action than now. Everywhere the people are aroused, and are becoming more familiar with the teachings of Socialism. Where formerly it was held up as a bugaboo to scare nervous people, it is now looked upon as the only means of salvation for the man who works. You who have accepted this as your doctrine have a duty to perform, part of which is to see that these people, who are commencing to think for themselves, all receive the proper literature that teaches Socialism as it is. There is no better way in which this can be done than by getting them to subscribe for the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*. By doing this you will be placing in their hands the very best of literature. This should be an easy matter for you to do if you only make up your mind that you will. Get busy. Action counts. Your action will spur us to greater efforts, because we will know that we have your co-operation. Don't stop until you have a new subscriber. We need them to help you.

"Honest Answers to Honest Questions," by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain." Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 for a dollar.

The Straight Goods!

It has been asserted that the Social-Democrats of Germany have now, for the first time since their organization as a party, suffered a severe reverse. The truth is that whereas in 1877 they returned 13 members, they got but 9 in 1878, and while in 1884 they obtained 24 seats, they could hold but 11 three years later. Moreover, it is not true that their popular vote has fallen off. They have polled this year in round numbers 3,251,000 votes, a gain of about 240,000 votes over the aggregate of their ballots in 1903. They must, therefore, have got a considerable share of the habitual abstainers who were prevailed upon this year to come to the ballot box."—N. Y. *Sun*.

By Its Fruits Shall Ye Know the Tree!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE murder trial of Harry K. Thaw in New York is still the sensation of the day. It has been going on for weeks, but it still holds the front pages of our daily papers. There are murder trials of that type to be found in nearly every city of the United States at almost any time. But the Thaw trial creates more attention because Thaw is many times a millionaire.

The worship of the Dollar-god shows its power on this occasion as on any other.

* * *

We may also state that if Harry K. Thaw was a poor man and not a member of the Pittsburg trustocracy they would make short work with him. The best thing that he could then do would be to declare himself guilty and throw himself on the mercy of the court. It is probable that under the circumstances he would get off with a few years. But the Thaw family would not be satisfied with that. Their intention it to get Harry "scot free." And for that purpose they want to use the theory of insanity and to prove that he is a degenerate.

Now, there can be no doubt of the fact that Harry is a degenerate. He is one of the "*second generation*" of very wealthy people in America who spend their youth in idleness and folly. They very soon have to pay with a crippled body and a crippled mind for the greatest sin of the capitalist system—the sin that is committed by permitting one class of our nation to go to perdition through idleness and over-plenty, and the other class, infinitely larger in number, to go to waste through misery and want.

* * *

The personality of Harry Thaw is of very little interest in this matter. Whether there is one more millionaire, who is spending the money taken away from the laboring class in riotous living, or whether he is sent to the electric chair, is of little moment. Probably the best thing for the human race would be to put him out of the way, as it is a good thing that the other monster, Stanford White, is out of the way.

But Harry Thaw is a type. And his case is typical. There are plenty of others of the Thaw kind in every large city of the United States. They all lead the same sort of life in their youth. They all are brought up in superabundant luxury, do no useful work, learn nothing from books, and "graduate themselves." They all are a part of the social evil—its "upper crust." What we are to do with them is becoming a serious question, since we cannot make "boy wonders" out of them all.

And so much must be obvious to all intelligent observers, that society as a whole—that the present economic system— is responsible for them. And society as a whole—as long as the present system lasts—ought to legislate so as to put them and society out of danger.

A graduated income tax—a confiscatory inheritance legislation—might help some.

* * *

Nor is the woman in the case, Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, particularly to be condemned. She is also a creature of conditions. Of course there are plenty of prostitutes in New York, Chicago or Milwaukee fully as "good" as she is. But her case also is one of many.

Her mother was very poor, so poor that the family was once ejected by the sheriff for not paying rent. There were no assets in the household except Evelyn's pretty face and fine figure. She became an artist's model at thirteen in order to make money. There was more money to be made on the stage, and so she became a chorus girl. Evelyn naturally wanted to enjoy life, or what is called "enjoying life" in New York in the circle of the chorus girls. So she fell an easy prey to White.

* * *

And there is the mother. She shows up very badly, because White evidently got the girl with her consent. But even this mother is a product of the present economic system. She had tasted abject poverty. Here was a chance to live in affluence. She was weak, and fell. Capitalism, with its misery and its temptations, is as much to blame as she.

* * *

So, after all Harry K. Thaw is only possible in a world where the class distinctions are so fearful as they are in our society—but here the Harry Thaws are numerous.

Affairs like the connection between White and Evelyn Nesbit are going on continually in every large city of the United States; and also in very many small cities—only in the overwhelming majority of cases the story never comes out.

Of course, there is not often a case where a Harry K. Thaw really falls in love with a woman like Evelyn Nesbit. As a rule, these men and women are not capable of love.

Yet the question is whether Harry K. Thaw, leading exactly the same kind of a life as White did, had really any right to shoot White. But, of course, the plea is "insanity."

And we might add that anybody can make the same plea for the working of the entire system—it is insane. And it is clear to see that it is incurable, and will, therefore, come to a very bad ending.

* * *

In a Socialist society, where there will be no beggars and no millionaires, where nobody will sell and nobody will buy love, affairs of this kind will be impossible. Love will be free from economic fetters and lust will be suppressed. But it is more than ridiculous when our opponents say that Socialists want to destroy the family in favor of what our opponents call "free love." Love of the type that we see exposed in the Thaw trial is, of course, not free; it is all paid for.

* * *

And the capitalist class feels that this trial is one of the many things that destroy the respect of the masses for our plutocracy. We can readily understand why the president wants to exclude the New York papers even from the mails. And it is significant that the Socialist press of the country has given less attention to this trial, with its disgusting details, than even the church papers.

But the trial itself cannot be expunged. We can always point to it and say once more: "Ye shall know the tree by its fruits."

Victor L. Berger.

THE TELEGRAPHERS AND LONG HOURS!

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURES OF WRONG TO THE MEN AND PERIL TO THE PEOPLE!

The safety of the traveling public, as well as the welfare of the men who do the work, demand that the telegraph operators upon our railway lines should not be permitted or required to remain on duty more than eight hours per day. Socialist Assemblyman Thompson has presented a bill before the Wisconsin legislature providing for an eight-hour day for all telegraph operators. In the following article is presented a part of the facts and arguments which he is making in support of this measure.

1. Excessive duties:

The duties required of telegraph operators are so numerons and excessive that they should never be required to work for more than eight hours during any day.

The following list of the duties that are required of the general run of railroad telegraphers, and station agents, will show the great number of matters which these men must carry constantly upon their minds:

1, sell tickets; 2, telegraph, Western Union and railway business; 3, handle express; 5, carry mail to and from the post office; 6, check baggage and help load it; 7, deliver orders to all trains; 8, keep books, there are 14 different sets of books that have to be kept as follows: (a) freight receipt book, (b) local abstract book; (c) foreign abstract book; (d) cash book, (e) deal records, (f) car book, (g) out freight book, (h) out freight abstract local book, (i) out freight abstract foreign, (j) abstract for company material forwarded, (k) abstract for company material received, (l) out billing of company material, (m) baggage book daily, (n) ticket book daily; 9, reports, daily, weekly and monthly; 10, answer phone, generally two lines; 11, keep fires in stoves, coal bin sometimes 200 feet distance, and one agent reports being required to take care of six stoves; 12, sweep office and clean platform from snow, etc.; 12, keep lamps inside and signal lights outside; 14, seal all cars; 15, inspect cars.

As one of the operators writes in regard to his duties: "Go into a small railroad office about twenty minutes before a passenger train is due, and you will find one-lone man doing the various duties of delivering freight, carrying United States mail, selling tickets, checking baggage, waiting on a freight train crew, waiting on the public, answering a thousand and one questions, getting his report ready for the passenger train, etc., etc. During all this confusion, he must be on the alert for the train dispatcher, who may call him on the wire for train orders. He takes the order in a hurry, and the moment he is through he must attend to his other duties; he has no time to look over his work carefully, to see that he has done everything properly. He may forget to turn the semaphore, he may forget to deliver all of the orders for that certain passenger train, in his hurry to perform his other duties and to get the train out. He would lose his position if he delayed that train a moment, and therefore he works with nervous swiftness."

And when it is remembered that these men have no recess or vacation, or holiday, but work 365 days per year, year in and year out, it would seem that their condition is very serious.

When there are such a multitude of duties, involving the life and death of so many people, where so much depends upon the slightest error or inattention, we submit, in the name of justice and humanity, that eight hours a day is all that any man should be asked or allowed to work.

No mortal man can be subject to the strain necessary to perform these duties for a longer period without sooner or later breaking down. Neither the working class nor the public at large should consent to allow such a wrong as this to be forced upon men in our state.

2. Long hours:

Telegraph operators are required to work longer hours than any other class of railroad employes. Nearly all of the office men work on an eight-hour day, or at most ten hours. The train men, of course, may, under certain circumstances, have much longer hours, but as a rule not so long as the telegraph operators.

Up to about a year ago, the hours of labor required of the telegraph operators were practically without limit. The men have succeeded, however, through their labor unions, in securing a concession, so that the railroad companies now pay for overtime at the rate of twenty-five cents per hour for all time over twelve hours. Since this is more than the regular rate of pay, the railroad companies are less inclined to overwork the men than formerly. However, the regular day now required for telegraph operators is twelve hours, which is at least four hours too long.

It is also provided that this day may be lengthened one-half hour more without allowing the men for over-time.

This, therefore, makes the day at least twelve and a half hours.

Of course, when a man is kept on duty for twelve hours over time, and, therefore, has worked twenty-four hours, he must then remain on

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THE RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS AND LONG HOURS!

Continued from First Page.

duty for twelve hours longer without overtime, for the reason that it is held, not only by railroad companies, but by all corporations, that the third period of twelve hours constitutes his regular shift, so that in many cases the men work thirty-six hours in one stretch without being allowed overtime except for the middle period of twelve hours.

It is probable that 75 per cent of the men are required to do overtime work for which they are not paid. The men are required to fill out reports, to make their books balance, to keep the correct account of cash, etc., and all of these matters are supposed to be accomplished within the twelve hours. But, with the multitude of other duties required, this cannot be done within the hours allotted. It is not infrequent, therefore, that the men who have put in the full twelve hours of work for the companies, at the ordinarily required duties, have had to work on over their books and accounts until 10, 11, 12 at night, and even until 2 o'clock in the morning, in order to finish this work for which they are never allowed any overtime.

One division chairman, reporting the hours of labor for the men on his division, and explaining that he thought that the men to which he referred, were not nearly so much overcrowded as in other parts of the state, shows that in only one case were the hours limited to 12. In every other case, the hours required of the men exceeded 12 by from 30 minutes to three hours. From this it will appear that the average number of hours which these men were on duty, was 14 hours. Many other operators testify to a day of 14 hours and upwards.

Many cases of extreme excessive long hours have been discovered. The following are a few illustrations:

An operator on duty 60 consecutive hours without relief, which means two full days and three consecutive nights.

Another case in a different section of the state is reported by one of the O. R. T. men of 60 consecutive hours of work without rest. This was on account of sickness, but it was claimed that the matter could have been adjusted had the official seen fit to do so.

Another case is reported of a man on duty from 6:30 a. m. until 9 and to 10 o'clock at night, so pressed with work that he had his wife assist him without pay, and still could not give satisfaction to the auditing departments on account of not being able to render his reports in time. He finally gave up and resigned his position. Still another telegraph operator reports:

"We have worked at this station 60 consecutive hours without relief, and it is a common occurrence that we are subjected to work 36 hours. This, however, has been somewhat better of late for the reasons that we are now allowed for overtime, and they do not like to pay extra."

One operator writes: "I have been putting in from 13 to 24 hours a day for seven years, and am disgusted with the work.

"Some nights the dispatcher would hold me until the night train, which came after 9 o'clock, not even allowing me to go to eat. I have dinner about 11 a. m., as a rule, and to wait for supper until 9 and 10 p. m., is very unpleasant.

"I got a cold in February last year, but kept at these ungodly hours until I finally went to bed in March with pneumonia and pleurisy, and was sick for three months. I have no doubt in my mind that it was the unreasonable hours that was the sole cause of my sickness. I have got to get out of the work. I can see that the ungodly hours at this kind of work are slowly but surely breaking me down. I am figuring on throwing up the work. But if, eventually, we shall get an eight-hour day, I might try again."

Another operator writes that "as a rule, operators are expected to meet an early train and a late train, which often brings out the hours of service to 14 and 15 hours a day."

Still another telegraph operator reports:

"It is easy for almost any operator to recall instances when he has been obliged to remain on duty from 36 to 48 hours, or even more. I remember very distinctly one instance, when I was obliged to remain on duty for 36 hours without even getting to my meals."

A case is reported of one operator in a small office who used to be called at 3:30 every morning to get orders for a certain train, and so held on duty until 10:30 or 11 o'clock p. m. at night. At one time this nearly resulted in a very serious railroad accident.

In fact, nearly every one of the telegraph operators interrogated reports excessive hours in one form or another.

We all ought to stop with the mad rush of the world and pay our respects now and then to the boys and men who stand between us and death. They work extremely long hours at very low pay, and as a rule they do their duty with remarkable precision.

The marvel is that they do not oftener forget, in the increasing stream of business, where forty or fifty trains a day are rushed over one single track. It is only now and then that these guardians of public safety fail us, and usually in these cases they are half dead for want of sleep. Not long ago a lad of 18 years of age, who was kept on duty for three days and nights, at last on the last night of his long vigil, fell across his table as he reached for his cord to signal an approaching train. He was awakened by the engineer who climbed to the tower to get his orders.

Such hours of labor, so brutally long, so fraught with peril, constitute a crime.

3. Injurious effects upon the men:

Long hours and excessive duties, especially when they carry extreme responsibility, inevitably over-burden the men who work. The work of a telegraph operator and train dispatcher is extremely trying upon the nervous system. Not infrequently the men have been rendered temporarily insane from the strain involved. The least mistake in the discharge of these duties is liable to cause an accident, destroying the lives of many people, and perhaps thousands of dollars worth of property.

The work is so trying that many men find themselves unable to endure the nervous strain, and in many cases men become nervous wrecks and are forced to give up the work.

Dr. Chas. H. Hughes of St. Louis, a noted neurologist and brain specialist, writing in a comprehensive monograph, which appeared in a recent number of the "Alienist and Neurologist", speaking of the effect of long hours of work upon the mind, insists that "the hours of those employed in the train engineering and switch service, are entirely too long. Six consecutive hours' service for train dispatching, with sufficient opportunity for brain and nerve rebuilding, are most desirable if the service is to be conducted with the minimum possibility of accident.

It is not unusual for telegraph operators, conductors and engineers to work 24 hours at a stretch; less frequently they do a 48-hour's trick. While in extreme cases of emergency men have been called to work 72 hours.

The pathological results of such unendurable exertion in positions of great responsibility are brain strain, paralysis, morbid conditions, approaching epilepsy, true epilepsy, and nervous prostration.

Dr. Hughes recounts an instance in which a train dispatcher, who was suffering from tooth ache and neuralgia, asked to be excused long enough to have the tooth extracted. He was informed that if he was well enough to report for duty, he was able to continue. He remained at his desk until a condition, resembling epilepsy developed, and he was obliged to quit the service and lay up in a hospital.

Another dispatcher remained at his desk until he fell to the floor in an epileptic fit.

Farther he says: "the railroads are wrecking men and blasting lives in other ways than collisions and derailments and holds that an eight-hour day all round would be nearly the daily limit of endurance of the strained brain's recuperative capacity.

This neurologist also contends that the attitude of the railroad managers is wrong, regarding the non-employment of men past 35 years for the reason that the terrible punishment to which they are subjected earlier in life, is responsible for prematurely wrecked lives.

Here in the state of Wisconsin, we have already records of a number of men who have broken down completely—Don Chandler, who worked years ago in Baraboo, became insane as a result of the nervous strain and finally died from its effects. F. L. Pearson, who for years was a chief train dispatchers, first at Madison, and later at Baraboo, became insane, and died in the asylum.

The following press dispatch tells the sad story of this reckless disregard of the physical and nervous condition of working men in this line:

Causes Wreck; Now Insane. Wisconsin Operator Whose Error Resulted in Three Deaths Loses His Mind.

Ashland, Wis., Feb. 20.—W. J. Daugherty, a train dispatcher for the Northwestern road, whose error is blamed for a collision last week, resulting in three deaths, near here, is insane in a hospital at Ironwood. He may not recover.

The following press dispatch from Cincinnati, of Feb. 22, gives us another view into the life of these men:

Committs Suicide in Signal Tower. Ohio Man Believed to Have Been Unbalanced by Four Years' Continuous Work.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 22.—After four years of service at his post, without a single week day or Sunday off for recreation, Charles W Snook, watchman in the signal tower at the B. & O. S. W. and N. & W. junction, near Bond Hill, ended his life last night by sending a bullet through his brain. His body was found in his bunk shortly before daylight this morning by the members of a train crew that stopped to ascertain why the lights had not been manipulated when the train approached.

That the unknown series of long night watches affected his mental balance is indicated by his remark to his sweetheart, Miss Norma Echler of Bond Hill, who often called upon him to relieve in a degree the tedium of his continuous service.

Yesterday evening she called at the tower and chatted with him for a short time. He complained of the demands of the position, she said today, and exclaimed as she was leaving: "I can't stand this slavery any longer."

His mother and brother stated to the coroner, that the loneliness of Snook's surroundings made him despondent. He was 27 years of age.

4. Railroad accidents from the over-work of telegraph operators:

The most appalling feature of recent railroad management has been the murderous wrecks. With every year they seem to increase in frequency and deadly effects. And, of all the railroads of all the world, the American roads seem most reckless and most murderous.

Perhaps no record has been so dreadful, destroying so many lives, and so much property, as the wreckage on the railroads of this country during the two months beginning Jan. 1, 1907, and ending with the last of February.

During the first fifty-three days

Continued on Page 3.

Vicious Capitalistic Legislation!

The governor of the state of Washington recently appended his signature to as iniquitous an act of the legislature as capitalism has been guilty of for many years, perhaps. The *Tacoma Daily News* correctly states the provisions of the law as follows:

Governor Mead, yesterday afternoon, signed the tax exemption bill, which contained an emergency clause and became effective at once.

This relieves all depositors from paying taxes from money on hand, and also all mortgage holders.

In the list of non-taxable effects included in the scope of the bill are bonds, tax certificates, shares, money on hand, notes secured by real estate mortgage, book accounts, bills receiveable and judgements secured by real estate mortgage.

The assesor's books must be dated March 1, and with the emergency clause in the bill the assesor will be relieven of the work of listing the property exempt from taxation.

"This measure," says a well-known real estate man, "will put an end to a tremendous lot of lying and consequent tax dodging. It is a good thing for the state."

Now, what are the reasons given for enacting this law? But one reason is given and that is that bankers, and money loaners, and speculators, and the rich generally, are so addicted to false swearing and tax-dodging that it will be better to exempt them from paying any taxes at all. Instead of sending them to the penitentiary for perjury, they shall be made a special privileged class and be allowed to go free from all burdens of carrying on the government. It was thought best by this Republican legislature and Republican governor to pass this class legislation and shift all taxes on to the farmers and workers who own homes. The farmer who is in debt must hereafter pay double taxes and the tax-rate must be heavily increased on the small property owner. This is "class legislation" pure and simple.

"Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

The law is both unconstitutional and vicious.

R. A. Dague.

Tacoma, Wash., March 1, 1907.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS IN ACTION!

Madison, Wis., March 11.

One of the measures which the Social-Democrats in the legislature are watching with especial care is the bill on employees liability. We had prepared one of the most carefully drawn bills, and were about to present it, when we found that Assemblyman Durley had introduced one which was nearly as good. His bill is known as 59, A, and we decided that it would be better for us to support this measure with the hope that it might be carried. This is another case where the Socialists, by preparing and introducing a very careful and reasonable, but necessary measure, have forced the old party politicians to take up the matter. The bill which Assemblyman Durley introduced is the measure for which the Socialists have been fighting for years. And it now seems best for us not to introduce a separate measure, but to suport this one. The legislative board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has endorsed this bill and is urging its passage.

* * *

The bill which Assemblyman Weber has introduced for state assistance to municipalities having municipal undertakings that require preparatory disinterested technical headwork, provides that whenever a city shall require the services of engineering experts in planning, establishing or constructing any public works and shall make due application to the president of the state university for expert engineering aid, it shall be the duty of the president to assign such experts from the instructional force of the college of engineering of the university as may be necessary, no extra compensation to be given, but all necessary expenses for travel, etc., to be supplied by the municipality in question. The bill also provides that the board of regents of the university are empowered to make such additions to the instructional force of the engineering college as may be made necessary by the enactment of the bill into law, and a sum is appropriated out of the state treasury sufficient to carry out the provisions of the act.

It is to be hoped fervently that this bill will become law, for it gives a municipality the opportunity to escape from questionable private experts in municipal undertakings, such private experts being usually from firms that are also doing business openly or secretly with various public service corporations and interests. A state instructor is free from such entanglements.

* * *

Assemblyman Weber has called for an investigation of the conditions of employment of the employes at the various insane asylums of the state. It appears that some of these employes are badly exploited, being required to work twelve and fifteen hours a day, and being given only thirty-six rest days in an entire year. There is also complaint that the employes have no regular payday, their wages being paid to them anywhere from the first to the twentieth of the month. The Weber resolution is as follows:

Joint Resolution.

Requesting the joint committee on charitable and penal institutions to investigate the working and other conditions of the employees at the different state institutions for the insane.

WHEREAS, There are reasons to believe that the working and other conditions of the employees at the different state institutions, for the care of the insane, are such as to deserve an investigation and consideration by this legislature, be it

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that the joint committee on charitable and penal institutions are hereby authorized to investigate the general treatment and working conditions of the employees employed in the different institutions for the insane in the state, as to number of rest days allowed them during the year; the number of hours they are required to perform labor per calendar day, and if a regular payday has been established, and to report their findings, together with such recommendations as they may deem necessary to improve the present working and other conditions of such employes, to this session of the legislature no later than May 1, 1907.

* * *

One of the amusing things that has occurred is the mistaking of the vocation of our men. Last week one of the members of the legislature after listening to an argument made by Comrade Alldridge before one of the committees, turned to a friend and remarked: "That man, Alldridge, is a pretty bright lawyer, isn't he?" (Alldridge is a machinist.) This week the chairman of one of the committees, wishing to secure legal advice, referred the matter to Comrade Thompson, and was greatly astonished when told that he was not a lawyer.

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SOCIAL SALVATION!

Washington Gladden says that one-half of the preachers' sermons should answer the question: "What Must the Individual Do to Be Saved". The other half: "What Must Society Do to Be Saved."

In answering the second question I think I shall make it clear that the present character of society is immoral, or unchristian, because its industrial life of the private ownership of land and machinery—the means of production—with its consequent competition for bread, and wage-slavery, is the direct and indirect occasion of most all poverty and sin and crime.

When the earth that God has given us, and the machinery that has been created by brain and muscle, are restored to all the people, and all work together for the common good and each has what he produces, with equal opportunity and no special privileges, then, graft, bribery, theft, cheating, commercial lying waste labor, slavery, drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, anarchy, panic, murder, child-labor, race-suicide, slums, tramps, strikes, war, wholesale murder by accidents, and food poisoning, death struggle for a material and moral existence, then those and other evils will practically disappear within a generation.

Why? Because, as Baldwin the great social psychologist has pointed out, these things are not inherent in so called human nature, but are the effect of environment and our present environment is not God-given, but only the best that man in an ignorant stage of his evolution, could make for himself. Man's glory and possibility of progress is his power to create better environments for himself.—The Rev. F. L. Buzzell, in *Montana News.*

Socialistic Miscellany.

Capitalistic Degeneracy.

What has Socialism to do with the Thaw case? Are there any Socialists mixed up in the affair? Was it Socialism that produced the scandal? No, I guess not. The Thaw trial, with its thousands of pictures of immorality and degeneracy, is the product of capitalism. It reflects capitalist social life and morality. The millions of good, moral, pious capitalist newspaper readers who eagerly swallow ten or fifteen columns of slimy, sensational Thaw trial reports are also the victims of the same capitalist morality.—*Labor,* St. Louis.

An English View.

J. N. Bell, British fraternal delegate to the A. F. of L. convention at Minneapolis, has written a special article for a leading English daily giving his impression of the American labor movement, in which he says, among other things:

Most of the leaders of the federation are opposed to the introduction of party politics into the trade movement, even when it is proposed that the party should be their own. Their arguments are the same, practically, as those advanced up to within the last six or seven years by the older leaders of trades unionism in England. They are afraid of causing dissention in the trade unions, and point to differences of race and creed and present politics of their members as reasons for fearing that dissension.

But already they have had to make a departure from that policy, and in order to influence congress to give fair play to labor measures have had to ask trade unionists to vote for the friends of those measures, and against those who oppose them.

Meantime, American trade unions are being hit by legal process in pretty much the same way that English trade unions have been hit, but the Socialists who are an increasing force, are not slow to point the moral. For the present, however, there is no love lost between the leaders of the Socialist movement and that of orthodox trade unionism, and a friendly understanding between the two movements on the lines adopted in this country is, at the moment, not within the range of practical politics.

Hog Trust Magnate Quits!

Is it possible! Edward M. Higgins, one of the officers of the hog trust, is reported to have announced that he has enough money and has retired from business. Mr. Higgins is quoted as saying:

"I have always loved men. In business you cannot indulge in affection for others. I want to do that. Besides, I have enough. If I take more from the general store it will be taken out of the pockets of laborers, from whom too much has already been taken."

What a terrible indictment of the Armour-Swift plutocrats in particular, and capitalization in general, these few single words are! Higgins admits that he and his class are pickpockets and that they cannot love mankind while indulging in "business." He intends to make restitution to society by engaging in sociological work. Mr. Higgins is to be commended for his eleventh hour conversion. Doubtless his former friends and their subsidized journalists will have many sarcastic things to say about him because his conscience compelled him to withdraw from the hog crowd, but he need not worry on that score.—*Cleveland Citizen.*

Denver Winerooms.

From the December McClure's.

"One Sunday I went to visit one of my probationers, and I found him cursing his mother, vilely, with an amazing command of oaths. Looking about, I saw that it was partly a house of assignation, partly a home for the very poor, and all the children were masters of men's language. Looking further I saw, ten feet from the door of this house, the rear entrance to a wineroom—wide open, though it was Sunday morning. I went to the mistress of the house of assignation, and she, hardened though she was, told me that this wineroom had supplied more than one bad place with inmates. Only a week before, she said, she saw two girls halt at that wineroom door. One was afraid to go in. The other was urging her, and while they were talking three men came along, seized the reluctant girl, and dragged her in. The next day the women heard groans and sobs across the way, and she went to see what was the matter. She found the girls in the cellar, naked and drunk."

"My God," the judge exclaimed, "where was the policeman all this time?"

"Oh!" she said, "he knew all about it. He was in there, too, drinking with them."

And yet McClure's is afraid that Socialism will break up the home.

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RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS' LONG HOURS

Continued from Page 2.

of this year there have been thirty-three railroad wrecks recorded, in which 150 people have lost their lives, and 395 have been wounded—and how much property has been destroyed cannot yet be known. And even this does not complete the list.

In looking over the causes for these disasters, we discover that very frequently the trouble lay in the system of regulating the movement of trains.

And in almost every case where the accident is a result from this particular cause it has been shown that the men had been on duty extremely long hours.

For example, in the Rock Island wreck of Jan. 2, in which 35 people were killed and 40 wounded, it was discovered that the cause of this disaster was the fact that the operator at Volland made a mistake in delivering the messages to the train. This boy was 18 years old, and had been on duty for 18 hours.

The accident on the Oregon short line, Jan. 1, was also due to a similar condition, one killed and two injured.

Collision reported in the congressional record, Fifty-ninth congress, page 812 following, in which 34 were killed and 24 injured, the cause was the operator had fallen asleep and allowed a train to pass. He had been on duty 16 hours.

A wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio, Dec. 30, 1906, in which 39 were killed and 50 injured, was due to the failure of the signal system.

The wreck at Tacoma Park, near Washington, in which 30 were killed, was due to the fact that there was no night operator. The day operator had set the signals at danger, and left them so, before the trains had regularly passed by these dangerous signals.

The collision on Jan. 15, was due to mis-interpretation of signals.

And in looking over the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on their investigations of the cause of railroad wrecks, one is struck with the frequent occurance of references to some failure on the part of the telegraph operator or train dispatcher. And in view of the fact, as we have already shown, these men are almost universally overworked with excessive duties, long hours, it is evident that here is a wrong that needs correcting more than any other in the railroad mis-management of today.

During 1905, 9,703 were killed, and 86,008 injured by the railroads of this country. It is claimed that the railroads have killed 46,632 people and crippled 346,417 during the last few years. In Wisconsin alone the total killed by railways in one year (June 15 1905 to June 20 1906) was 211, injured 1,783. The total stationmen killed and injured was 46.

This may truly be called a murderous industry. The blood of these men, killed and wounded, cries out to us for reform and the methods of railroad operation. And the sob of the orphaned child, and the pathos and pain of the widowed mother call upon us today to make some earnest, some mighty effort to protect our people from these ceckless, these brutal, these murderous, cavages of corporate greed.

Let it be understood in conclusion that our demand for the passage of this eight-hour law rests upon two great interests.

In the first place, we need this law in order to insure the safety of the traveling public, as well as the safety of the thousands of men employed on the railroads. There is hardly a man, woman or child in this state who does not travel more or less. Thousands of our people are almost constantly upon railway journeys. And every moment that people spend upon the railway trains their lives and limbs are in jeopardy. It is of absolute necessity that every possible precaution shall be taken to make this travel safe, to reduce to the minimum the possibility of accidents.

And no part of the railway service is more vitally essential to the safety of railway traveling than efficient train dispatching and direction of train movements.

Our lives are constantly in the hands of these men.

In the name of the public, therefore, we demand and urge the passage of this law.

In the second place, we base our appeal for this law upon the needs and welfare of that vast army of men who work as telegraph operators and train dispatchers in this state.

Here is an army of men who are today working, all of them at least twelve hours a day, and some of them fourteen, and some on into the night, and not a few for twenty-four and thirty-six hours, and even sixty hours at a stretch.

And, besides, these men never have a day of rest. They work Sundays. They work holidays, They work every day of the year or every night of the year, 365 days or 365 nights every year. They week year in and year out.

Such work, without a rest or relief, will make the life of these men, if continued, a life of drudgery and servitude.

And, too, during all the hours that these men are on service, their duties are excessive. They are of a kind that are exhausting. They are a constant strain upon the nerves. They are a constant weight upon the brain. Human flesh and blood cannot endure this fearful strain during these long, relentless hours without at times breaking down.

The mad rush of our commercial life, the brutal greed of our calculating capitalism, is grinding out their hope, their joy, their strength and their sanity. Shall we consent to this? Shall the people of Wisconsin know these facts, and remain silent?

And, too, the families of these men should not be forgotten. You and I go home at night to spend an hour amid the romp and laughter, the smiles, the caresses of those who love us at the hearthstone. These are the things that make life worth living. But what shall we say when a whole section of our working class is plied with burdens so hard, and with hours of labor so long, that they are hardly permitted to see their children awake? Who are never allowed to go with wife and child to some place of amusement or social gathering; who work so long and work so hard that not infrequently they read off their train orders in their dreams through hours of troubled sleep; who bear burdens so heavy that joy is forgotten, smiles are unknown, and homes are shadowed with hopelessness and despair.

"Are They Going to Hang My Papa?" are the words that startle the listener who stops to hear a song sung by a speaker on the street, who is about to address a mixed audience of eager listeners.

The song rivets the attention of all who hear it and they are brought to realize the stern reality of the laborer's conditions, and to see the conditions that exist today—three of their co-laborers being held in prison unlawfully.

Comrades, this song, "Are They Going to Hang My Papa?" by Owen Spendthrift, St. Louis, Mo., should be in every laborer's home. It will help everyone to fully realize and to more fully sympathize with our less fortunate brothers.

Every local should have the song and sing it at the meeting; it will catch like wildfire.—The Breeze, Kiowa, Ind. Ter.

Tenets of Social-Democracy.

The Principles of International Collectivism as set forth in the National Platform, adopted at Chicago, May 8, 1904.*

I.

We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratization of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are alike false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of cooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agents of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges and our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker people, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university, the public school, the pulpit and the press, the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But undec the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces above subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Social-Democracy comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the vast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

II.

As an American Social-Democratic party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of the International Social-Democracy as embodied in the united thought and action of the Social-Democrats of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national, but international, both in organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called patriotism which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalists to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggle of contending capitalists for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Social-Democratic movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

III.

The Social-Democratic movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development of world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyment these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long since ceased to be individual. The labors of scores or even thousands, enter into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas and continents—working together for the same end. But this cooperation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interest, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded on fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

IV.

The Social-Democratic program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the constitutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of this strain and crises of civilization, the Social-Democratic movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Social-Democratic movement. The Social-Democratic party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Social-Democracy means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

V.

To that end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Social-Democratic party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class, for shortened days of labor and increases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of income, inheritance, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and bettering the conditions of the worker's children and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the workers.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers both for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Social-Democratic party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for the common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves and those which we present to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom of the whole man.

* The National Headquarters of the Socialists are at 269 Dearborn St., Boylston Building, Chicago. The National Sec'y is J. MAHLON BARNES, who may be addressed care of the National Headquarters.

The Moyer-Haywood Case.

Three men, "common" working men, are lying in prison awaiting death, charged with aiding a great crime. Their names are Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. It is not at all clear that these men are guilty. It is claimed that these men have not had a square deal, and one of the supreme judges of the United States concurs in this opinion. Against these men is arrayed the power and influence of vast wealth. They are awaiting death, and unless equally powerful assitance comes to their aid they will shortly be beyond aid.

Whenever such powerful forces are determined to destroy any man, as are arrayed against these three men, every American citizen would do well to withhold judgment and look more carefully than usual to the machinery used to convict them. Public opinion is the most powerful force in this country yet, when it can be aroused. The crime of which these men are accused was the assassination of Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. Bent on their death is said to be a powerful combination of capital. Aiding them in their fight for life are hundreds of loyal friends who believe them innocent. The time is short. A special trained investigator in whom we have complete confidence is, so far as possible, sifting the facts to get down to the bottom of the matter. If we become convinced that these three men have not had a square deal we shall take up the fight for these men's lives and handle the matter without gloves, regardless of who gets hurt.—Woman's National Daily.

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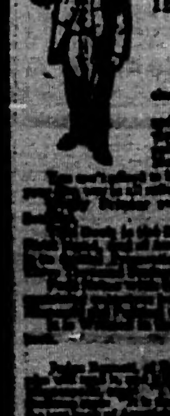

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the cest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialist believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve pee cent. of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT. of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and tha concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under tha present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor powee to the capitalistic owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live vary miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people,—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political powee. The Social-Democratic party (known as tha Socialist pary in some states, and nationally) is organled to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrious class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle clasa the poor and dependent class—although Social Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your intaeests lia with us we give herewith tha following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective owuership of all industries in tha hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

Ever since the days of the late lamented *Chap Book* there has scarcely been a state in which, in some one of its towns, there was not a little printing office turning out periodically a little freak "magazine of protest" or a "magazinelet" of some kind or another, of studied and salable queerness. The most successful has been Elbert Hubbard's *Philistine*, and another, less famed, but making much the same pretensions, is supplied by a little Wisconsin print shop in the city of Wausau. It is called *The Philosopher*, and has been published for a number of years by Ellis & Van Vechten from a little office called the "Evergreen Press," in token, perhaps, of the editors' view of their readers—a view which also helped Barnum to become famous.

The Philosopher was originally a pretty radical proposition, albeit radical of the muddle-headed sort, and even had leanings toward Socialism, it was claimed. But there is a certain class of radicals who have somewhat the same base of action as the old-line political parties. The one that is out in the cold is usually filled with radical desires to oust the one that is in and to itself luxuriate under the "plum tree" of prosperity. This appears to have been the secret philosophy of *The Philosopher*. It was radical so long as it was a part of the dispossessed. Its radicalism spelt envy. It was a case of the outs wanting to be in, it appears. William Ellis, the moving figure, possessed enough genius to make his radicalism formidable, and at one time he was planning to make Wausau the hotbed of proletarian protest for that part of the country. He had genius, and something else, which the corporations began to smell out, for they are always on the lookout for men who have just those two qualities. However, they did it, they *got* Ellis. He had looked into the railroad rate question a little and was just formulating some rather strong disclosures, to use in the interests of poor shippers and farmers, when the railroads managed to put a little lucrative side line in his way. That railroad job was "the making of the man," as the capitalist editors delight to say. His view of life at once changed. He began to have good strong "plute" thoughts, and didn't feel a bit as radical as of yore. *The Philosopher* became a falcon sent up by its chief editor as a decoy and a bird of prey.

Ellis is now under a regular salary from the railroads to work the legislatures in the corporation interest. He has perfected his knowledge on the rate question from the railroad standpoint, and is never so happy as when using that knowledge to mystify and befuddle legislators from the rural districts in committees. He has done great service in this way for his masters. Thus we see our old-time radical now working against the very people in society that he formerly sought to serve. Verily, as a spoiler of men, morally and physically, the capitalist system hath certainly taken the prize.

James Kirwan, acting secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, says, "The trial of our officers has again been postponed, and it is impossible at this time to say when it will take place. It seems that the prosecution will take advantage of every technicality to postpone these cases. One of their reasons is that the supreme court of the United States has not as yet notified the lower courts of the decision rendered last December. From other sources it is reported that the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone may begin April 1.

The "Appeal to Reason," always more on the alert to advertise itself than to serve and co-opeeate with the Socialist party, has broken even its own sensational record by offering a reward of some thousands of dollars to any person or persons who will kndnap ex-Governnr Taylor, now residing in Indiana, and deliver him to the authorities in Kentuky, where ha is under indictment for complicity in the murder of Governor Goebel.

The idea is that such an act would parallel the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, whose cause the Socialist party and other labor organizations are now so vigorously championing. And by some curious process of reasoning the "Appeal" seeks to convince its readers that, by thus kidnaping and bringing to the gallows a capitalist politician who is alleged to be a murderer, it will help the workingmen whom capitalist politicians have kidnaped and threaten to bring to the gallows.

If the cases are parallel, then the scheme is a shameful one. Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone are innocent; if Taylor is inocent, the "Appeal" is trying to hire men to put an innocent man into the hands of bloodthirsty enemies; the judicial murder of Taylor would neithee prevent nor atone for the judicial murder of oue Western brothers; it would simply put the "Appeal" in the same class with Peabody, McDonald, Gooding, and McPartland. If Taylor is guilty the cases are not parallel; the punishment of a Republican murderer in Kentucky would neither prevent the murder of innocent workingmen in Idaho noe in any way help the working class.

If the proposed kidnaping should succeed and if Taylor should then appeal to the United States Supreme court, that august body would have no difficulty in finding reasons for setting him free if it so desired; and in so doing it neither would nor could liberate Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. At the best, the one thing accomplished would be to show that the Supeeme Court does not deal out equal justice without respect to persons; but that has been abundantly proved already; it is not worth while to risk human lives for the sake of one more demonstration of the Supreme court's inconsistency.

If—what is more likely, since Taylor knows undoubtedly how to shoot quick and straight, and since he is forewarned of his dangee—if the attempt fails and, instead of Taylor going to the gallows in Kentucky, some of his assailants go to eternity by the revoleer route, or if, failing in the attempt, they land in an Indiana prison—in either of those extremely probable cases, who will be responsible? Will it not be the "Appeal"?

The "Appeal" is playing with fire. It is trying to imitate the reprehensible methods of the money-mad bourgeoisie. We enter our protest. We wish it to be known, at least, that the Socialist party is not responsible for the dangerous, if not actually criminal sensationalism of an individual journalist who happens to count himself one of its adherents."—N. Y. Worker.

A LETTER FROM HAYWOOD!

Madison, March 12.—The following letter has been received at Madison from Comrade Wm. D. Haywood:

"Ada County Jail, Boise, Idaho, March 5, 1907.

"Carl D. Thompson, Madison, Wis. Dear Comrade: I have just read your speech against the appropriation of $25,000 for the Jamestown exposition. The occasion afforded you a splendid opportunity to present the demands of Socialists for universal peace. Your arraignment of the martial spirit, with its accompanying paraphernalia of blood and carnage, was excellent and timely. I desire to express appreciation to yourself and other comrades in the Wisconsin legislature for the memorial addressed to congress in our behalf.

With very best wishes, I am yours for economic freedom,

Wm. D. Haywood.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS ARE MAKING HAY!

Social-Democratic Assemblymen: W. J. Alldridge, E. J. Berner, Fredk. Brockhausen, C. D. Thompson, F. J. Weber.

Social-Democratic Member of the Wisconsin Senate: Jacob Rummel.

A Labor Bill Advanced.

Madison, March 12.—Score another. Comrade Weber's blower bill passed the house this morning by unanimous vote. This provides a sure method of removing the metallic dust that is so dangerous to health, in the metal polishing trades. So we can add one more detail to the list of achievements of the Social-Democratic officials.

Fight for the Recall.

Comrade Alldridge made the argument for the recall before the committee this afternoon. It is almost remarkable to note the earnest consideration which Republicans and Democrats give to those measures. Senator Froemming appeared against the bill, but Alldridge was able to answer the objections very fully. Objection was raised to the percentage of petitions required—25 per cent. But Alldridge replied that he had simply copied the provisions of the law where it was in operation, and where it has worked well. It was also objected that the grounds for removal should be limited to matters pertaining to official acts. This was conceded.

This particular bill provides for recall of city, county and village officials. Another recall measure was introduced and argued last week for a constitutional amendment providing of a recall law for state officers.

Passes "Upper" House.

The Social-Democrats scaled another height and forced Wisconsin one inch nearer to the common-wealth of justice to labor this morning.

Comrade Weber's bill relating to the protection of employes from dangerous and exposed machinery passed the assembly by unanimous vote. The law heretofore provided that the factory inspector could compel any factory owner to enclose or cover any bull-wheel, flywheel, tumbling rods, shafting, or dangerous machinery. But it did not provide that he should not take it off after he had put it on. But now he'll have to leave it there—see! And every little bit helps.

Of course, as Comrade Rummel says, there's the "lower house"—and there's bad weather down there some times. (The "lower house" is the senate, as it meets on the floor *below* the assembly!)

The senate, yesterday, passed the eight-hour bill for public employes in Milwaukee.

Pension Bill for Teachers.

Madison, March 13.—The Social-Democrats are greatly incensed over the fight of the Greater Milwaukee Association against the pension bill for the public school teachers. The bill, as originally drawn, provided that two per cent per annum of all excise moneys or license fees collected by the city should go to this fund. The Greater Milwaukee Association objects to this and has frightened the teachers into believing that the bill would not pass with this provision in it.

Well, they propse to have something to say about this matter. A similar provision is made for the firemen's pension fund, and, if it is to be a pension at all, it should be in the teachers' fund too. And they will fight for it so, too. Social-Democracy stands for justice to labor—and the teachers are a hard working and relatively poorly paid class. We shall fight for the bill as it originally stood.

* * *

Another Republican has been trying to steal the Socialist thunder—and doesn't seem to know that it's loaded. Assemblyman Harrass's bill, authorizing cities of the first class to establish and operate ice plants, was advanced by almost unanimous vote this morning. Who says we are not making progress?

* * *

We stand for peace. This is a well known principle of the Socialist movement the world over. Our comrades in the state legislature were forced this week to make a stand against an appropriation of $25,000.00 for the Jamestown Exposition. This was supposed to be an educational, historical and industrial display, but we have discovered that it is primarily a military display for the glorification of war. When our comrades discovered this, they immediately protested. Republicans and Democrats had intended to rush the appropriation through under a suspension of rules. But when they discovered that the Socialists were fighting the bill, they laid the matter over. When it comes up again, our comrades will make a strong stand against this glorification of militarism. It is likely that one of our first fights on the floor of the legislature will come upon this question. If it does, Socialism will lock horns with capitalism in behalf of international peace, and against the brutality and murderous instincts of war.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs wired Madison for extra copies of our resolutions introduced into the state legislature on the Moyer-Haywood case. After receiving them, he writes to us: "This resolution is one of the very best, if not the best, ever written upon the subject. It was written, of course, by a lawyer, but his work is certainly to his credit, for the indictment it contains is penned in trenchent, masterly style, clear convincing, unanswerable." This is certainly very flattering, but as a matter of fact, the resolution was written by the common working men of the Socialist movement in the state legislature, and without a single suggestion by any lawyer. Comrade Debs is enthusiastic over our work in the state legislature. He is trying to bring the Moyer-Haywood case before the United States congress.

* * *

Some Bills in Detail.

Bill No. 66, S.

By Senator Rummel.

To create section 1729am of the statutes of 1898, relating to the time within which corporations shall pay theie employes.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There is added to the statutes of 1898, a new section to read: 1729am. 1. Every corporation doing business in this state shall be required to make full settlement with and full payment in money to its employes engaged in manual or mechanical laboe for such corporation at least twice in every calendar month of the year. Such payment shall include all wages earned and unpaid up to the tenth day preceding the day of payment, and no deduction from said wages shall be made on account of such semi-monthly payment.

2. If any such corporation shall neglect to make such payment such employe may demand the same of said corporation or of any agent of said corporation on whom summons might be served in a suit foe such wages, and if said corporatinn shall neglect to pay the same for fifteen days thareafter it shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar for each succeeding day together with a ceasonable attorney's fee besides the cegular costs of suit, which said penalty, attorney's fee and costs are to be collected as costs in a suit for such wages withheld. Said penalty shall in no instance exceed the amount of wages due and withheld.

Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force feom and after its passage and publication.

Bill No. 58, A.

By Assemblyman Berner.

To provide that neither the state nor any city, village, town, school district or other municipal corporation, nor any contractor or sub-contractor thereof, shall permit or eequire any laborer or mechanic to work mote than eight hours in any calendar day upon any public works, except in case of extraordinary emergency.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact os follows:

Section 1. The service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or may bereafter be employed by the state of Wisconsin, or by any city, village, town, school district oe other municipal corporation of this state, oe by any contractor or sub-contractor thereof, upon any of the public works of the said state or of any city, village, town, school district oe other municipal corporation thereof, is hereby limited and restricted to eight hours in any one calendae day, and it shall be unlawful for any officee of the state of Wisconsin or of any city, village, town, school district or other municipal corporation thereof, or any contractoe or sub-contractoe whose duty shall be to employ, direct or control the service of such laborers or mechanics, to require or permit any such laborer oe mechanic to work more than eight hours in any calendar day, except in case of extraoedinary emeegency.

Section 2. Any officer oe agent of the state of Wisconsin or of any city, village, town, school district, or other municipal corporation thereof, or any contractor oe sub-contractor or agent thereof, who violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollaes or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Section 3. This act shall be in force and effect from and aftee its passage and publication.

Joint Resolution, No. 34, A.

By Assemblyman Brockhausen.

Relating to printing and engraving.

WHEREAS, Most of the engraving work for the state is being done by a firm which has, and still is assuming a very hostile attitude toward the welfare of the wage earners of the state, theefore be it

RESOLVED, By the assembly, the senate concurring, that the joint committee on printing is hereby authorized to investigate this subject and recommend to this legislature some system in the letting of engraving work for the state as will best conserve the interests and integrity of the state.

As to Wilshire Methods.

At the meeting of the national executive committe of the party, just held at national headquarters in Chicago, the following resolutions were adopted:

"The national executive committee, having been requested by Local St. Louis to warn the Socialists of this country against the purchase of Bishop Creek gold mining stock, advertised in *Wilshire's Magazine*, declares:

"1. That it has no knowledge of the merits or demerits of the stock in question, and no proof of bad faith on the part of Comrade Wilshire in conection with the enterprise.

"2. That the Socialist party has no connection, directly or indirectly, with the enterprise, and does not assume the moral responsibility for the investments of Socialists or others in it.

"3. That the national executive committee considers it reprehensible and detrimental to the interests of our movement to use Socialist publications for the promotion of the private business enterprises of their editors or publishers."

Goebel's Tour.

National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel continues to have good meetings in the northwest. He organized locals four nights in succession recently, at La Grande, Oregon. The two meetings stirred the politicians as rarely before. Good meetings were also held at Idaho Falls, Idaho, being particularly opportune because of one or two of the locals having been induced to chase the will-o-the-wisp of a citizens' party, so-called, and to accept nominations on the ticket of the same. Needless to say, Goebel's visit helped to line up every real Socialist for clear-cut action, with no fusion and no compromise. At Butte, Comrade Goebel, in company with Editor O'Neill of the *Miners' Magazine*, addressed an enthusiastic meeting. He is now in Oregon.

Indiana.

Marion, Ind., March 11: State Chairman Kelley has sent out the call for the state convention, which will be held at Mansur hall, Indianapolis, beginning Sunday, March 31, at 9 o'clock a. m. A large amount of important business is before the convention. The basis of representation is set forth in sec. 3 and 4, art. VIII. of the state constitution.

GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.

IN YANKEE LAND

"Socialism Made Plain," fifteen cents. This office.

Arthur Morrow Lewis of California will deliver the Commune celebration address in Cleveland.

The national party now has 1,900 local organizations throughout the country, and is organized in thirty-nine states.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Cleveland has appointed a committee to formulate plans for putting up a city ticket at the next election, in opposition to the regular labor ticket of the Socialists.

The national secretary has referred to the national committee the question of providing for party representation at the International Congress to be held in Stuttgart, Germany, beginning Aug. 25.

Moyer-Haywood protest meetings are being held all over the country, and big crowds are the rule. The flat-out of the prosecution of Steve Adams has tended to make the comrades more sure of their ground and more vehement in their demands that a fair trial must be given the imprisoned men.

The report comes from New York that Comrade Wilshire is taking in over a thousand dollars a day in his gold mine stock scheme, the money coming almost exclusively from members of the Socialist movement throughout the country. Out of this he has given four thousand to the Chicago daily.

The St. Louis comrades are now in the midst of a hot municipal campaign, and are putting up a good, strong fight. Rotten St. Louis may yet turn to the Socialists to save it, but people brought up to regard municipal rottenness as inevitable move slowly. The chances are that the Socialists will increase in numbers so rapidly that it will not be necessary for the people, so-called, to turn to them for salvation. The Socialists will thrust the salvation upon them.

The Seattle *Socialist* has come to life again and is now issued in regular newspaper style. The editor, Dr. Titus, still dilates on the presence in the movement of two factions, one of which, he says, must down the other. One faction, he says, is the revolutionists, thereby designating we suppose, those who want Socialism to come through a cataclysm or bloody upheaval, with the people, through some fatalistic good luck, landing right side up with care immediately after. And the other faction, the so-called opportunists, meaning thereby probably the constructive Socialists, who believe that Socialism must come by growth, and who are not inviting bloodshed that may be avoided.

Dates for National Organizers.

E. E. CARR: March 19, Waycross, Ga.; 20, Augusta; 21, Greenville, S. C.; 22, 23, Asheville, N. C.

J. L. FITTS: West Virginia, under the direction of the state committee.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL: Oregon, under the direction of the state committee.

ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS: March 19, South Bend, Ind.; 20, Fort Wayne; 21, Warren, Ohio; 22, Akron; 23, Cleveland.

J. E. SNYDER: March 17, 18, Joliet, Ill.; 19, 20, Chicago; 21, 22, East Chicago, Ind.; 23, Michigan Cy.

WANTED. Editor for new Socialist weekly. Rudolf Pfeiffer, Peoria, Ill.

ACROSS THE POND

The final returns indicate that, despite the disfranchising of millions of workers, the Labor party in Russia, composed of Socialists and various shades of revolutionists, has won 116 seats in the present parliament, while the Constitutional Democrats will hold 150 seats. The government factions are in a hopeless minority, and for this the czar and his minions are plotting to destroy the second douma, even if it is necessary to resort to force. It is not improbable that dispatches may announce almost any day that the long expected life and death struggle between the government and the people has begun.

Australia's Socialist movement is gaining ground very rapidly. Several weeks ago it was stated that the Labor party in Australia had elected 25 members to the Lower House of Parliament. The number is 26, however, the Laborites having won a seat from the government party. In the Senate the Labor party will control 15 seats instead of 14, against 23 for the combined opposition. The Labor party polled 387,000 votes, the anti-Socialists 586,000, the Ministerialists 138,000. As stated, the Labor party was fought upon the issue of Socialism throughout the campaign. The Laborites carried Western Australia over both the old parties and stood second in all other states but Victoria. It is generally recognized by old party politicians that about one more election will find the Labor party in the lead.

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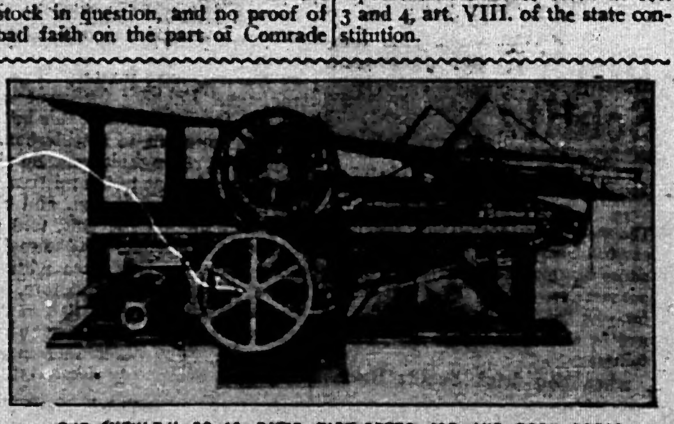

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The Co-operative Printery, one of the departments under the jurisdiction of the Social-Democratic Publishing Co., has been turning away so much large work that it was deemed absolutely necessary to the welfare of the labor movement, which receives the benefit derived from the income of the printery, to purchase the above new cylinder press at a cost of about $3,000. While the greater portion of the price will be raised by a mortgage loan, still it is to the interest of every reader to see to it that the loan shall be as small as possible. This you can do by subscribing for one or more shares of stock in the publishing company, or by making a donation of whatever amount you feel that you can conscientiously give. This is one of the times when we need the money quick. Any aid you can give us now will do double duty.

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The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, Telephone Grand 1742.

☞ The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St. - - Cor. Secretary
FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St. - - Rec. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2412 Chambers St. - - Fin. Secretary
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COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION and CREDENTIALS: Joseph Wittmann, Thomas Feeley, F. E. Neumann, Gustav Mache, Frank Meister.
LEGISLATION and LAWS: F. J. Weber, Charles Sippel, Martin Gorecki, James Sheehan, Wm. Griebling.
GRIEVANCE and ARBITRATION: F. J. Weber, Henry Taves, Wm. Griebling, H. L. Meyer, H. J. McMahon.
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, Frederic Heath, John Reichert.
NOMINATIONS: Robert Hahn, J. J. Handley, William Hoffmann, J. Klump, A. Dorrer.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street. H. Bock, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary; Frank Meister, Chairman.
BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Fred'k Heise, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

ORGANIZED LABOR

The Death of Judge Dick.

It is not often that the working class can mourn for the death of a judge. But this has happened in the case of Judge Dick. Convinced that he stands almost alone as a judge with whom caste and the "guinea stamp" made no difference when a judicial judgment was to be pronounced, the organized workers have been moved to express their sense of loss through his death. The following resolutions were adopted last Sunday at the headquarters of organized labor in Milwaukee, and a copy of same has been sent to the dead jurist's family:

WHEREAS, The unsparing hand of death has taken from our midst a true friend, Judge James J. Dick, who departed this life on March 8, 1907; and,

WHEREAS, Devotion to the principle of justice, such as he exhibited as a circuit court judge in this state, coupled with a high order of intelligence and an accurate and thorough understanding of the economic and humanitarian problems, and applying them in his decisions, make his loss keenly felt by the working class, therefore be it

Resolved, That by his departure from among us we realize that we have lost the most honored and esteemed jurist in this state, and who leaves behind him a record of faithfulness and zeal affording all an example worthy of emulation. Be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend.

The resolutions were prepared and signed by J. J. Handley, Wm. Alldridge, James Sheehan, John Reichert, F. J. Weber, F. E. Neumann, F. Wilson, Thos. Feeley, Frank Neumer, Wm. Schwab and Chas. Jeske.

Capitalist: "Workingmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

Trades Council Candidates for Milwaukee School Board.

Henry Ohl, Jr., of the printers.

Albert J. Welch, of the printers.

Henry C. Raasch, of the tile layers.

John J. Handley, of the machinists.

* * *

Arrangements have been completed by the Trades Council's campaign committee to visit the various unions, and urge workingmen to support the council's candidates, and it is expected that in this way quite a vote can be gotten out. Although the Social-Democratic party has decided, by referendum, to stay out of the campaign, and had nothing whatever to do with the placing of the candidates in the field, they are personally all Social-Democrats, and comrades and brothers who enjoy the utmost confidence of the workers of Milwaukee.

The campaign committee is having printed a lot of cards bearing the names of the candidates. These will be handed out in the unions and factories, and are designed for voters to take with them into the booths, so as to be sure in picking out the names they want to vote for in the jumble on the machines.

At its meeting last Sunday Typographical Union No. 23 contributed $10 toward the council's campaign fund. Beer bottlers' union gave $25 and the beer wagon drivers $25. Plumbers' Union No. 75 and Cigarmakers Union No. 25 are in line with $25 and $15, respectively. What union will be next?

The Railway Trackmen.

And now the trackmen—the men who work on the sections—are to have their needs brought before the legislature of the state by the Social-Democrats. Comrade Thompson has been investigating their conditions and will bring out the facts. It seems that the railway companies are systematically trying to cut down expenses by reducing the returns to labor, by reducing the number of employes, which, of course, increases their burdens. These men work long hours, too, and have wretched pay. They are organizing rapidly, and putting up a plucky fight for better conditions. We propose to join hands with them. We earnestly invite every trackman in Wisconsin to write us the facts about their conditions. Address Comrade Carl D. Thompson, Social-Democratic assemblyman, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

General Labor Notes.

The street car men's union of San Francisco, having failed to secure the eight-hour day in the recent arbitration proceedings, will ask the board of supervisors to insert an eight-hour provision in its future franchises.

Negotiations between the managers of western railroads and the trainmen and conductors, in regard to an increase in wages, were terminated abruptly at Chicago, Ill., on February 27. No agreement was reached. A vote will be taken on the question of striking.

By the postoffice appropriation bill, which was passed by the house of representatives on February 20, seven grades of clerks are established in first and second class offices, with salaries ranging from $600 to $1,200. City letter carriers are divided into five grades, with salaries ranging from $600 to $1,100, the $700 salaries being omitted. Railway mail clerks are divided into six grades below that of chief clerk, salaries in each grade having increased $100, and ranging from $800 to $1,700. The maximum salary of rural carriers is fixed at $840.

LABOR'S TURN NOW!

George C. Forgeot, general manager, and Henry Beigel, chief foreman of the Allis-Chalmers company; F. C. Herr of Herr & Burr, Chicago private detectives, and Harry Clair, an employe of the Allis company, were arrested Monday on a charge of conspiracy to beat striking members of the molders' union.

The arrests were made in connection with a suit brought by Peter J. Cramer for $100,000 damages, alleging that the men named conspired with William Buelow and J. M. Nolan, private detectives, Ray Field, Dan Jones and Frank Seider to pay $5 for each and every union molder assaulted and to pay their fines in the event of their being caught and arrested.

In pursuance to the conspiracy, says the complaint, Field, Jones, Seidler and Clair were employed ostensibly as molders in the foundry of the company at West Allis, but actually for the purposes alleged.

Aided and abetted by General Manager Forgeot, Chief Foreman Beigel, Nolan and Herr, in their presence, by their consent and direction and at a certain signal given by Nolan and Beigel, the four men in the foundry assaulted Cramer near his home on Feb. 19, 1907, it is alleged.

The complaint says that the men named unlawfully set upon Cramer and "did then and there assault, beat, bruise, wound and ill-treat him, knock him down, kick him and hit him with clubs, rods and other weapons."

Cramer avers that his two lower ribs on the right side, his left leg below the knee, and his left shoulder were bruised, that his forehead was cut in two places, that the left side of his face was cut, and that his overcoat was torn as a result of the assault.

It is alleged that the assault was entirely without cause or provocation. Cramer claims to have been on one of the streets of West Allis and near his home in the suburb when the alleged assault was made upon him.

Cramer alleges it was arranged that if any of the employes of the company engaged in assaults were caught they would be bailed out and would have their fines paid upon conviction.

Pursuant to the conspiracy various members of the union were beaten, and the Allis-Chalmers company, General Manager Forgeot, Detective Herr, and Foreman Beigel have caused the fines and costs to be paid and have given their employes the promised reward, it is averred.

According to the allegations of the complaint the Allis-Chalmers company ratified every act of Forgeot, Herr, Beigel, Nolan, Field, Jones, Seider and Clair, and has retained every one in its employ, with full knowledge of all the facts and circumstances.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

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FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
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Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co. of Milwaukee.
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The West End Brewing Co. and Malting Co. of West Bend, Wis.
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Chas. Polacheck Bros. Co., 132-134 Third st., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Sixlea Bakery, Milwaukee.
Pamperin & Wiggenhorn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of Cigars and Tobacco.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
The Black & Germer Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home Line Stoves.
The Cargill Coal Co. of Green Bay.
Aug. Rohn, Merchant Tailor, 301 W. Water St., Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, March 9, 1907.—Eighth executive session of the State Federation, local quorum.

Frank J. Weber, chairman.

A request to participate in the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone conference was read and acted upon. It was decided to participate if satisfactory to the non-resident members, and if some centrally located city was selected for the conference.

A request to suggest a speaker for a mass meeting at Racine was considered, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with the committee in charge of the meeting.

Circular letters from the International Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago were received and filed.

The secretary was instructed to request Bro. Willis Acker, district organizer for Machinists to use his influence for the State Federation of Labor, combined with his organizing work in the state.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fred. Brockhausen, Sec'y.

Notice, Painters!

An open meeting of Painters' Union No. 222 will be held Monday evening at Paschen's hall, Chestnut street, at 7:30 o'clock, to which all are cordially invited. There will be a good, rousing addresses by some well-known trades unionists, and a good time all around.

Fake Bidding Exposed!

YET THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSIONERS WINK AT THE HOLD-UP!

There was a sensation in the city hall last Monday when Pres. Shurr and Business Agent Ohl of the Typographical union confronted Bernard Cannon of the Cannon Printing company, in the office of the board of public works, and demanded that the board throw out the Cannon bid for the incidental city printing, on the ground of non-uniformity of bids. The board was nonplussed, and its friend, Cannon, sat as though stunned while the evidences of fraudulent bidding were laid bare in all their hideousness. The board of public works, however, decided to shield Cannon, and gave him the contracts. The printers may go to the length of securing an injunction to prevent the wrong. Such things have been going on in the past, and it is time to call a halt.

The Cannon bid is a good example of what the "business" man can do where permitted to make an *aggregate* bid. The things that are not likely to be ordered to any extent are figured in at a ridiculously low figure. The things that are sure to be ordered in large and increasing quantities are given in the bid at outrageously high figures, sometimes four times the usual price. Yet the aggregate of the total of bids makes a reasonable showing, and is calculated to underbid others, if others are foolish enough to enter such a competition with honest motives.

For instance, water bills, requiring fifty reams of 24-lb. bond paper, are set down in the Cannon bid at $17. *Yet the cost of the paper alone would amount to* $132! And in 1906 Cannon's bid for this *work was* $225! He can bid low on this work because scarcely any of it is called for during the year.

His bid for personal tax bill printing is $12. *Yet the cost of the paper alone, as required in the specifications, is* $69! A great philanthropist is Cannon!

For real estate bills he bids $17.50. *But the cost of the paper required by the specifications is* $155.25! *And the ruling would also cost* $20. More philanthropy! For there isn't much of this printing to be done.

That is one side of the shield. NOW LOOK AT THE OTHER:

For envelopes he bids $4 per thousand. *A fair price would be* $2.10.

For reports he bids $30. *A fair price would be* $7.50. This is philanthropy turned inside out, for large amounts of this kind of printing are called for during the year, and it means outrageous profits for Cannon.

And so on. The above items are enough to tell the story. The point they make is that he has bid low on things he will scarcely have to furnish at all, and high on the things he will have to furnish in abundance. This trick of bidding high on some articles and low on others is an old one with bidders for city and county supplies, and has been the means of filching from the public pocket an awful amount of simon-pure graft. One big stationary supply house in Milwaukee alone was built up from nothing on unbalanced bid thievery. And there used to be a ring, by which the annual spoil was passed around. The Cannon bid smells of the same sort of thing, and it is hard to see how he can explain it satisfactorily to the board of public works if the members thereof are honest men. And especially so since the specifications for the incidental city printing expressly CALL FOR "BALANCED" BIDS

There is a way to save the city from this miserable work, and that is by requiring separate bids on all classes of work or supplies, with the lowest bidder getting the contract on each item.

Social-Democratic Party News.

WISCONSIN.

SUPERIOR comrades get into the ring for the spring campaign with nine candidates for aldermen and supervisors, as follows: Aldermen: 1st ward, Frank H. Clark; 4th ward, Martin H. Hanson; 5th ward, Albin Ukkanen; 6th ward, Ellis B. Harris; 9th ward, John Keeley. Supervisors: First ward Keeley. Supervisors: 1st ward, Edmund L. DeLair; 4th ward, M. E. Rahja; 5th ward, Felix Winquist; 9th ward, Ira Peterson.

BERLIN. Some of the high school students are getting ready for a debate on government ownership of railroads, and have been sending in for information on the Socialist side of the question. It is very interesting to see how the young people are taking these questions up for themselves, and we have no doubt that their studies will lead many of them into ranks of the Social-Democracy.

SHEBOYGAN is preparing a bomb in the shape of a campaign circular for distribution in that city during the coming campaign. Our comrades have some very definite ideas concerning the Sheboygan situation, and will, undoubtedly, use them to good advantage before election day.

MARINETTE. Marinette will have aldermen and supervisors as candidates in the First, Second and Fourth wards. They are preparing a platform and other campaign material. They also distributed the coal leaflet to good advantage, and had good results so far.

STURGEON BAY. Sturgeon Bay local is stirring up the animals to good effect this spring. They published their platform together with other campaign information in local papers. They have distributed the coal leaflet. They are putting up an active campaign under conditions which may result in electing two men to the city council. Candidates for aldermen are: First ward, Dr. N. Z. Wegener; Second ward, F. W. Allen; Third ward, Comrade Weisner; Fourth ward, Peter H. Hageman. These comrades are all well known in the community, and compel respectful attention to our party. The platform which the comrades are putting in the field is not only progressive but constructive, and in such a form that it will inevitably educate the people in that city in Socialism. The city of Sturgeon Bay has been ruled by a small clique of attorneys and bank officials, who stand a good show of getting into trouble this spring, on account of their arrogance and their habit of going ahead in important matters without consulting the people of the city. Sturgeon Bay is the home of ex-Congressman E. S. Miner, and, of course, there is a great deal of annoyance coming to Republicans in connection with our active Social-Democratic campaign. But the work of Comrade J. E. Harris in that city has placed our party on a strong footing, and it will be impossible to ignore us from now on. Two of our candidates for aldermen are especially strong, and if the present divisions in the ranks of the opposition continues they may be elected.

CASHTON. Cashton is the home of a real old-fashioned Socialist fighter. Comrade Moen just landed on us with $5 on the one-day wage fund, and sent in a list of sixteen names of people on whom he wants the batteries of the Social-Democracy turned loose. We've got the range already, and will raise some dust right off. Comrade Moen complains (and he is not the only one) that the local postoffice force is suspected of tampering with the mail of people who are in correspondence with the Social-Democratic party. It is about time this sort of thing was stopped, and if we get proof of any mail being tampered with by post-office people there will be something doing. We are not living in Russia yet.

Comrade Thompson addressed a splendid meeting at the Madison Congregational church, of which Dr. Updike is pastor, last Sunday morning. A very unusual audience greeted him, there being about 150 men present, among whom were to be found editors, editorial writers, members of the legislature, and university men. It is evident that the work of our comrades in the assembly is commanding the respectful attention of an increasing number of thinking people.

ONE-DAY WAGE FUND.

In the press of other matters, we have not said much lately about the one-day wage fund. Reference to another column will show that the total received outside of Milwaukee county on this account is $247.76. We have received contributions on this account from only 45 localities, and 175 comrades. The balance of the deficit, accordingly, is nearly $800.00, and most of the comrades have not turned over their hands to help on this.

Inasmuch as there has been no serious drain upon our locals for lectures during the winter season, we feel that the comrades are not quite doing their duty on this one-day wage fund.

Coal leaflets were furnished at cost, where they were not furnished free. We know they have done a great deal of good, and that the interest is growing rapidly. Now, comrades, take up this deficit, and wipe it off the slate within the next month.

Let every one speak to his neighbor. Get your grocer to give you a dollar. Get the money. We cannot wait for little things like this. The state of Wisconsin is waiting to be organized.

MILWAUKEE.

The Twentieth ward branch held a very successful mask party at its headquarters last Saturday evening.

The East Side Women's branch arranged a pleasant card party at Hanke's hall, corner of Ninth and Harmon streets, last Thursday evening. Everyone who attended enjoyed immensely.

Don't lose track of that prize

Continued on Page 2.

ALWAYS DEMAND Union Labeled Bread

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Braun, Isidor	3311 North Ave.
Deuster, Frank	2101 Lloyd St.
Eich, John	2725 North Ave.
Ertle, G.	514 14th St.
Fleischer, Alvin	922 5th St.
Graeven, Louis	367 National Ave.
Gruettner, Wm.	1124 Lincoln Ave.
Hach, Caspar	927 Kinnickinnic Ave.
Hackbarth, O. E.	372 Lincoln Ave.
Hertzberg, Ed.	2812 Lisbon Ave.
Holt, Albert	607 State St.
Kadlec, Emil	304 Reed St.
Kaufer, D.	696 Forest Home Ave.
Lemberger, Jos.	980 19th St.
Lindner, Paul	2102 Cherry St.
Lueneburg, Wm.	685 Pearl St.
Mayer, Frank	1280 7th St.
Matyas, Emil	891 Holton St.
Mauer, Lor.	486 Maple St.
Mews, Chas.	1620 Galena St.
Oswald, William	1201 Chestnut St.
Puls, John	1173 6th St.
Reicharts,	828 Sherman St.
Reinhard, Chas.	916 8th St.
Rittberger, Ernst	2439 Lisbon Ave.
Sammer, George	692 25th St.
Scheidecker, Louis	506 6th Ave.
Scheidecker, Ernst	1429 9th St.
Schlathan, Karl	1161 Sixth St.
Sichling, Geo.	241 4th St.
Singer, Fred	291 Lake St.
Weis, Leo	501 Harmon St.
Weingart, Fred	630 21st St.
Wilde, A.	776 15th St.
Wendler, Aug.	608 Mitchell St.
Czesinski, Jos., 16th and Monroe Ave., South Milwaukee.	

Union Barber Shops — Always see that this card is displayed before getting shaved or your hair cut

ADAM'S Shaving Parlor, 609 CHESTNUT STREET. The Model Union Shop!

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ADAM FREY, BARBER, 1230 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE, 377 East Water St. ...Shaving Parlor... Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER, Shaving Parlor, Kinnickinnic Avenue, opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN" AND COME TO Hammer's Barber Shop, 141 NORTH AVENUE

LAWRENCE HAUTZ, SHAVING PARLOR, 1256 Kinnickinnic Avenue

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FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR SHAVE GO TO "THE BARBER SHOP" 510 CENTER STREET. P. H. LUTZENBERGER, Propr.

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L. MIES, BE YOUR TAILOR! The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View. 878 KINNICKINNIC AVE. near SOUTH BAY ST.

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ANTON WEISS' Pharmacy, Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves. Prescriptions Carefully Filled

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THE HIT OF THE SEASON!
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL
ARRANGED BY THE
Aurora Singing Society
For Benefit of the Social-Democratic Party, Milwaukee County
At the South Side Armory Hall
First Ave., Bet. Mitchell and Lapham Sts.
Sunday, March 17
TICKETS, 10c After 6 o'Clock, 25c
A FIRST-CLASS PROGRAM IS BEING ARRANGED FOR. NO MATTER WHERE YOU GO DON'T MISS THIS SHOW.

Victory for the Socialists in Manitowoc!

Manitowoc, March 13.—At a special election here, yesterday, the corporation crowd was put to rout on the water works question by a vote of 1,380 to 510. The vote was on the purchase of the old water works plant at the appraised price, $235,650. The price is almost double the value of the plant, but the corporation element, organized in the shape of the Manitowoc City club, was hot-foot after the votes to buy at that price. They kept under cover until three days before the campaign, when they came out strong in their newspaper organ, the *Daily Herald*, advocating the purchase of the plant, and giving the public an outline of a plan of purchase which would have been illegal, impossible and impractical. On Saturday night and on Monday night mass meetings were held in the two biggest halls in the city. The mayor was invited to the first meeting, and he was called upon to speak first. He saw the plot, however, and he declined to speak until the corporation speakers had their inning. Then he took the stage, and for over an hour he dealt out body blows and upper-cuts, until the early speakers squirmed and winced. The applause which greeted him was double that accorded to any other speaker. The Social-Democratic mayor made friends of men who have opposed him all through his term of office.

On Monday night, the night before the election, the last meeting was held by the club. The mayor was not invited, but he went. The audience called on him to speak, and he did. He spoke for an hour and a half, and the people would have listened for another hour, had he continued. His words caught the people's ear, and they were words that tore down the house.

Those who thought they could nettle him fired questions at him, but each time the question was fired back, answered before the questioner's lips were fairly closed. The mayor was at his best, and blow after blow went pounding home, until the audience went wild with glee at the trouncing given to the corporationists, who have been waging a campaign of lies and deceptions all through. There were over four hundred people in the hall, and Socialism was the gainer by the meeting. Corporation methods in general were exposed, and the tricks by which the people have been deceived by some of the "prominent business men" were laid bare in the glare of public scrutiny.

Some of the most prominent men of the town were exposed as traitors to the people, and not one (and they were present) dared come forward to answer the charges.

Casimir Gonski Jolted!

Another factor in the campaign, although a small one, has been William Rahr, who once boasted that he carried the Polish vote of this city "in his vest pocket." He has been in the field opposing the purchase of the old plant, and he has also opposed the building of a new one. He does not want municipal ownership in any form. After much advertising on scab dodgers and in labor-smashing papers, he attempted to hold a meeting in the Polish district. Previous to the meeting he gave the Polish priest $100. The priest admits that he got the money, but he says that it was a donation for the school. Rumor had grown that spoiled eggs were to greet Mr. Rahr, and the rumor had grown with it that the $100 was to influence the priest to have the eggs left at home. The priest accompanied Mr. Rahr to the meeting on Monday night. Casimir Gonski, Milwaukee, also was to speak. The three reached the platform. Mr. Rahr began to speak. "Fire," came the cry. Every man left the hall. Then every man marched back again. "Hurrah for Stolze!" "You can't buy us for a beer any more!" and similar cries echoed and re-echoed through the hall. Mr. Rahr was hooted and hissed for ten minutes. Then he gave up and introduced Mr. Gonski. "How about the Milwaukee water works?" was the cry that greeted him. Cheers for our Socialist mayor, municipal water works, and hisses for Rahr compelled him to stop before he had uttered ten sentences. He stood on the platform for ten minutes, waiting for the applause for the mayor to subside. A more disappointed, chagrined character it would be difficult to imagine. He left the stage, and, together with Mr. William Injunction Rahr (as he is called), and the priest, for protection, he left the hall amid a final roar of cheers for Stolze. The next day the ward voted 28 for to 281 against the old plant, and most people are at a loss to know where even the 28 votes came from.

The mayor's policy has received one of the strongest endorsements given to any man in this city within the memory of "the oldest inhabitants." When the vote was announced plans immediately were set on foot for the building of a new plant, and at the council meeting on Monday night a bond ordinance probably will be adopted, an option secured on a site for wells and pumping station, and plans and specifications reported upon for adoption. The mayor plans to rush the thing to a finish unless the old company offers to sell its plant at a fair price.

Although the Republicans and Democrats have combined on a candidate for mayor, today Republicans and Democrats alike are prophesying that no man except Stolze can be elected to the mayor's office this spring, and that he will go in on a landslide.

The party will put up a hard fight this spring, and it will be strange indeed if the strength in the council is not increased by, at the least, two or three.

Manitowoc is alive these days, and it is the Social-Democrats who are making it so. It is the sort of life that is good for the common people.

20th Ward Social-Democrats, Attention!

All Social-Democrats of the Twentieth ward are hereby cordially invited to attend the general organization meeting next Friday evening, March 22, at Harrimann's hall, corner Clarke street and Teutonia avenue.

At this meeting every man who is in sympathy with the principles of Social-Democracy will be given an opportunity to join the ranks of the Social-Democratic Party of Wisconsin. The secretary of the Twentieth ward branch will be on hand to accept applications. See to it that your name is placed on the membership roll. Also try to get those interested who do not receive this notice.

Quite a number of Social-Democrats have sent in for information as to how they should proceed to get into the organization. This will afford all those who seek admission an opportunity to do so.

If you are already a member, but have not as yet paid your dues up to date, this will give you a chance to get your new membership card for 1907. At any rate, I hope to see all those interested at this gathering and once more cordially invite you and all friends and sympathizers of our movement in that distrist to be present. Workingmen of the world, unite; you have nothing but your chains to lose and a world to gain.

Respectfully,
Edmund T. Melms,
344 Sixth St. County Organizer.

P. S. E. T. Melms will speak on organization work of the Social-Democratic party.

RACINE

Racine, March 11.—For the purpose of stimulating the comrades in the movement to secure new members, prizes, in the shape of Socialist literature, have been offered to members in this city. The member who secures the greatest number of new applications before the first meeting of the city central committee in April will be given any 50 cent book from Kerr's list, and the member bringing in the greatest number in the next three months will be given a copy of Mills' "Struggle for Existence." Everyone who brings in an application will also be given a pamphlet, while each new member will be given "Confessions of Capitalism" and "How to Work for Socialism." Get busy, comrades, and see who can do the most for the cause in this direction.

A committee has been appointed for the purpose of conferring with the Kenosha comrades to arrange a joint picnic at a park midway between the two cities, some time this summer. One of the objects is to meet the Kenosha comrades and get better acquainted.

At the next meeting of the Ninth ward branch the study of Mills' "Struggle for Existence" will be taken up under the leadership of Organizer Harris. This is a move that could be followed with profit by other branches. H.

First Honors.

Chas. Eichstadt of the Twelfth ward is the first one to claim his rights from the state organizer for getting five new members during the month of February.

Comrade Eichstadt will receive one copy of "Socialism and the City" unless he chooses some other pamphlet.

Secretaries throughout the state are urged to send in their reports for February, as we want to publish the roll of locals and branches getting new members during that month as soon as possible.

The West Side Women's Branch has arranged for a schafskopf and cinch party at Hanke's hall, Ninth and Harmon streets, April 29, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Comrade Thompson is to speak on Socialism at the Madison Presbyterian church on March 21. The Madison *State Journal* gave a full column to a report of Thompson's address at the Congregational church.

Social-Democratic News.

Continued from Page 5.

schafskopf and skat tournament arranged by the county central committee at Pabst park hall, Third street, Sunday afternoon, March 31. Now, comrades, up to date we have received very few prizes, and we once more request all those interested sufficiently to help us solicit prizes for this card tournament. Come, let us make this a success in the full sense of the word. Play will commence at 3 o'clock sharp. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments. Cash prizes will also be offered. Everybody cordially invited to attend.

Have you already sent in that day's wages? If not, why not? Let us hear from you.

Will you come? Well, I guess yes. That's the question and the answer in a nutshell. Everybody will be there. If you miss it, you will regret it for some time to come. Come early and enjoy yourself, for enjoy you must. The Aurora Singing society wills it so. It has arranged a splendid program for its grand entertainment and ball, which will be held at the South Side Armory hall, Sunday afternoon and evening, March 17, 1907. Everything is in readiness. Tickets 10 cents. After 6 o'clock 25 cents. Don't forget the date—Sunday, March 17. See program elsewhere.

Be sure and attend your branch meetings, comrades, and get others to do the same. See to it that your card is paid up and, above all other things, get a new member every now and then for the organization.

All news for these columns must reach the county organizer, E. T. Melms, Wednesday afternoon of each week to insure publication.

The arrangements committee of the Socialist Maennerchor reports that nothing has been left undone to make its grand entertainment and hall which takes place at the North Side Turner hall, Sunday, March 24, at 3 o'clock p. m., a grand success.

Be careful, comrades, and don't make conflicting dates for your basket picnic this summer. Remember our large picnic takes place Sunday, July 21, at Pabst park.

Comrades, be sure to send in donations to carry on the organization work which is necessary in the next few months. Remember it takes money to carry on organization work, and we want to build up our organization in every ward and hamlet in Milwaukee county.

The Sixth district has arranged for a large picnic at Jones' grove. Other branches please take notice.

The Nineteenth ward branch has arranged for a prize schafskopf tournament at Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue, Sunday, April 7, 1907, at 2:30 p. m.

Comrade E. T. Melms spent several days in Madison the past few weeks.

Remember the monster grand ball to be held at the West Side Turner hall on Saturday evening, April 13, under the auspices of the Sixth, Thirteenth and Twenty-first ward branches. Be sure and make no other engagement for this date. Watch this column for further announcements.

Remember that bazaar to be held by the South Side Social-Democratic Women's branch, commencing April 11, and closing April 14, with a sociable.

This is a reminder to you that the East Side Women's branch has set the 18th of May aside for its grand annual May ball at Hanke's hall, corner Ninth and Harmon streets.

The Doppel Quartette has arranged for an evening entertainment and ball, to be held at the Barden Maennerchor hall, corner Ninth and Winnebago streets, Saturday evening, April 13, 1907. A fine program has been arranged for this occasion. Everybody cordially invited.

The Eleventh ward branch has arranged for a basket picnic, July 14, 1907. Branches take notice.

How about donations to help wipe out the deficit of the campaign?

Comrade E. T. Melms will deliver a lecture before the Twenty-first ward branch, Tuesday, March 26, at Klomann's hall, 1432 Green Bay avenue. His subject will be "The Evils of Capitalism."

NOTICE OF ELECTION

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Department of State. }

Notice is hereby given that at a judicial and county superintendent of schools election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the state of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday in April, A. D. 1907, being the second day of said month, the following officers are to be elected, to-wit:

A Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Hon. Roujet D. Marshall, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908.

A County Judge for the Second Division of Milwaukee county, whose term of office will expire on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1911.

A County or District Superintendent of Schools for each county or district in the state, whose term of office will begin on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1907.

Such Municipal Judges as are required by law to be elected at this time.

Said election to be held and conducted, votes canvassed and returns made in accordance with law.

Given under my hand and official seal, at the capitol in the city of Madison, this 23d day of February, A. D. 1907.

(Seal.) JAMES A. FREAR.
Secretary of State.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
County of Milwaukee. }

Office of the County Clerk, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

To the Town, City and Village Clerks and the Inspectors of Election in the Several Election Districts of the County of Milwaukee:

TAKE NOTICE, that an election will be held in the several cities, towns, villages and election precincts in the county of Milwaukee on Tuesday, the second day of April, next, pursuant to and for the purpose set forth in the above notice of the Secretary of State, at which election the following officers for the county of Milwaukee are to be elected, to-wit:

A County Judge for the Second Division of Milwaukee County, whose term of office will begin on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1907.

A Municipal Judge for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908, in place of Alvin C. Brazee, whose term of office will expire on said day.

A District Judge for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1907, in place of Neele B. Neelen, whose term of office will expire on said day.

A Clerk of the Municipal Court for the County of Milwaukee, for the full term commencing on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1908, in place of Frank E. Woller, whose term of office will expire on said day.

A County Superintendent of Schools for the County of Milwaukee for the full term commencing on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1907, in place of Jesse F. Cory, whose term of office will expire on said day.

Said election will be held and conducted, votes canvassed, and returns made in accordance with law.

(Seal.) F. O. PHELPS,
County Clerk.

Dated this 7th day of March, A. D. 1907.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY—CIRCUIT COURT.

Emma Gissing, Plaintiff vs. Otto Gissing, Defendant } Summons.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defendant:—

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid: and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demands of this complaint.

WIDULE & MENSING.
Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. Address, 3rd and Lloyd Sts., Milwaukee, Wis.

The original summons and complaint in the above entitled action are on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

WIDULE & MENSING.
Attorneys

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN

WANTED AT ONCE.—Three bright and energetic young men as solicitors for subscriptions to the Social-Democratic Herald. An exceptional opportunity for young persons with the necessary qualifications and sufficient energy. Much of this work must be done evenings, and will not greatly interfere with your regular daily occupation if employed. So, if you wish, you need not quit your present employment to give this work a fair trial and test your qualifications. Good commission is paid, which to the right person ought to add materially to present income. If, after a thorough test, you satisfy both yourself and the publishing company, a good permanent and steady position can be had. 344 Sixth st., Milw.

Classified Advertising

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WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition now ready. This office.

BRANCHES! We can now furnish you with 100 Orders on Treasurer, bound, with stub, only 25c. The Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth St.

Errand Boy Wanted. Co-operative Printery, 344 Sixth Street.

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FOR SALE—A highly profitable boarding house establishment on South Side, with a saloon in connection. Price cheap, as ill health compels owner to remove to country. Inquire McGee & Jeske, 609 Railway Exchange Bldg.

FOR SALE

RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER—for the use of Social-Democratic Branches; 100 warrants in a book for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

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N. S. Turn Hall, 1025 Walnut St., Tuesday, March 5.
Recreation Club Hall, 19th and Wells Sts. Wednesday, March 6.
Armory Hall, 615 First Ave., Thursday, March 7.
Advanced Class and Social at Recreation Hall every Saturday evening.
Send or Phone for Circular.
PROF. A. C. WIRTH 114 Fifteenth St. Phone Grand 2207
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Ex. Pres. Am. Nat'l Association.
Member British Ass'n of London, England.
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Lots $199
80 lots on 22nd St. between Hopkins and Keefe Aves. at $199 cash per lot. The 12th St. car line runs along the south of this property, bringing it within 15 minutes' ride of the center of the city. Agents will be on grounds every Sunday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. These lots are worth $400 each. Come and get a bargain.
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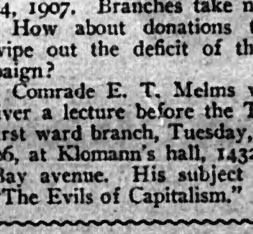

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THE HOME TEA CO.
393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Surely have the best TEAS and COFFEES at the best possible prices. Also carry a full line of Groceries.
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Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States
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MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

FINAL REMOVAL SALE

We will remove to **330 Grove Street, Corner National Avenue,** on or about April 1, and have placed everything in our stock on sale.

The finest Wares to be found in any **first class Jewelry Store** are here at prices tempting enough for dealers to buy.

Watches

Elgin movement in 20 year Gold Filled Cases at..........**$7.50**

Tea Sets

4 piece Tea Sets, Quadruple Plate, $8.00 to $12.00 values........**$5.49**

17 Jewel Hampden Patent Regulator in 20 yr. Gold Filled Cases......**$10.85**

Sugar and Cream Sets, Quadruple Plate, $4.50 value at..........**$2.69**

D. GOLDMAN

343 GROVE STREET

AT THE THEATERS.

DAVIDSON.

Olga Nethersole, the renowned English artiste, who will appear at the Davidson theater for her annual week's engagement, beginning on Monday evening next, has decided to present her own dramatization of M. Scrib's immortal play, "Adrienne Lecouvreur," which she finished during the past summer, for her premiere performance. On Tuesday and Saturday evenings,

and at the Saturday matinee, "Sapho" will be the bill. On Wednesday evening Pinero's great social problem play, "The Second Mrs. Tanguaray," will be the offering. Thursday evening Miss Nethersole will appear as Carmen, and on Friday evening she will present "The Labyrinth" (a case of divorce), adapted from the French.

ALHAMBRA.

The four Hanlon brothers, for thirty years the accredited masters of the American field of pantomime, have evolved in "Fantasma," which opens at the Alhambra Sunday afternoon, for the week, the crowning

triumph of their long career. "Fantasma" bears their personal guarantee that it stands in scenic beauty without a rival on the American stage today. The antics of the clown, Pico, and the comedy pantomime of the four Hanlons requires no comment. A gigantic stage equipment, an immense display of wardrobe, the ballets, tableaux, tranformations, new Hanlon tricks, will leave no dull moments during the performance. The usual matinees.

"Bankers and Brokers" will follow "Fantasma" at the Alhambra.

BIJOU THEATER.

"The Millionaire Detective," a powerful comedy melodrama, will be the attraction at the Bijou next week, opening tomorrow matinee. There is a delightful love story running thruoght the play, with a delicate vein of comedy that is irresist- [illegible] situa-

tions are unique and unexpected. Howard Hall is the star, and is supported by an excellent company. Special scenery adds to the effectiveness of the play.

A strong heart story of Indiana, from the pen of the gifted Ramsey Morris, is announced as the attraction for the week of March 24.

STAR THEATER.

"The Four Musketeers", Johnson and Buckley and Lena McCouvier, Imhof, Conn and Corine, Martin and Crouch, make up the specialty portion of the "Empire Show", appearing at the Star the week commencing Sunday. Two burlesques of more than ordinary merit are also announced, entitled "The Land of Sunshine" and "Casey's Athletic Club."

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the Crystal theater, next week: Three Brothers Rossi, acrobatic act; Bert Leaman, impersonator; Dudley, Cheslyn and Burns, refined singing and comedy; Wright, Huntington & Co., in the sketch, "The Stolen Kiss"; Blossom Robinson, illustrated song, "Clover Blossoms," and the Crystalagraph.

FOR BREAKFAST

A cup of hot, steaming NUTRITO, the fragrant and soothing cereal coffee, does more to quiet the nerves and supplement the value of a night of refreshing sleep than a bushel of drugs.

Go to your work happy, alert and ready for business. Be served a cup of

NUTRITO

20th Century Cereal Coffee

This brand is now in constant use, and is made from the choicest materials—by 8-hour-day union labor.

Sample package FREE. Send us your name and address on a postal.

C. P. Dietz & Co.

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You Ought To

R. J. SCHOTT, Tailor

1210 Walnut St.

EVERT VOTH,

A SEARCHLIGHT ON TAX-DODGING!

IF THEY REALLY WANT TO PUT A STOP TO THE THING, HERE IS A WAY!

We are in receipt of a letter from the Greater Milwaukee Association in regard to taxation.

As this is a very important subject we will herewith undertake to show some of the injustices in the taxation which are being practiced in Milwaukee. Let us take the assessed valuation of real and personal property for 1904:

Real Estate and Buildings,	$146,604,786
All Personal Property	37,716,905
Total	$184,321,691

This personal property is supposed to include all personal property of the manufacturing concerns and private individuals. While it is very difficult to make an absolutely correct comparison, there are ways by which these amounts can be compared approximately. In the year 1904 the United States government had a census of manufacturers. In these reports the following figures are given for 1,532 manufacturing establishments:

Land and Buildings	$41,346,009.00
All Personal Property including machinery, tools, cash in bank, etc.	120,783,632.00
Total	$162,129,641.00

The interesting item here is the personal property. This all represents taxable property within the limits of the city of Milwaukee. If we compare the assessed valuation of personal property of the whole of Milwaukee with the report of the U. S. government we find that the manufacturing industries of Milwaukee give their personal property as being three times as big as the assessed valuation of personal property for the entire city gives it! So it is evident that the little supporter of capitalism is being forced to pay double the amount of taxes that the big, foxy capitalists are paying, and double the taxes they would have to pay if the big fellows were not favored by our capitalistic administration of city government. And it means bigger rent for the very grocers, butchers and small tradesmen who swell with pride when they think they belong to the capitalist class, and that the working people are only cattle. And so for the working cattle this unequal taxation means that they must pay higher prices for the necessaries of life, as well as higher rents, for the landlord always has to get the taxes out of his tenant.

To prove our assertion: The average tax rate is about 2.5 per cent of the assessed valuation, or 1.25 per cent of the real valuation. Let us see then how much taxes these manufacturers pay. According to these same government reports these 1,532 concerns paid in 1904 taxes to the amount of $721,330. As their reported valuation is $162,129,631 this means that they were really taxed at the rate of 0.44 per cent (forty-four hundredths per cent) of their total valuation, or only about one-third of what they ought to pay.

To make clear the enormous amount that the city gets skinned out of each year let me tell you that the total tax levy for 1904 was $4,218,309. The amount the manufacturers alone stole from the city according to the above figures was about $1,450,000—one million, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars!

Besides this there are millions of dollars of property that is not taxed at all. For instance the trust companies escape taxation for city purposes entirely. We have before us a statement of the Milwaukee Trust company which shows that $1,564,041 escapes taxation. To correct all the above wrong the Greater Milwaukee Association advises the increase of the assessors' pay. But there is an easier way out than that. MAKE EVERY MAN HIS OWN ASSESSOR and enact a law that any man or corporation will not only have to pay back taxes, which he may have cheated the city out of, but also provide a heavy penalty for such cheating. Also give the city authorities a right to examine the books and accounts of any man or corporation when suspected of giving a wrong assessment. This will force equality in taxation.

But even under the present laws a much more equal distribution of taxation can be enacted. Mr. Voter, for all you have to do is to elect a Social-Democratic administration. The only interest the working class has in public affairs is one of justice and equality, which they have never had so far. The charter of the city of Milwaukee provides that once a year the assessor shall assess all real and personal property in the city. If anyone thinks his assessment is too high he will have to prove it. How? By showing his books—catch on! For instance, according to the census of 1904 eight breweries reported a total valuation of their plants of $43,318,585. According to the same report they paid in taxes $204,836, which is about one-third of what they ought to have paid. A Social-Democratic assessor would raise their assessment to three times of what it is at present, and keep on raising it till they would show him all their books and accounts.

We believe all of this boosting and talking on the part of the capitalistic business association about reform in taxation is only meant for show. For instance the Greater Milwaukee association is chiefly composed of real estate men and bankers. They are perfectly willing to rap the manufacturers. But if we should propose, for instance, that in all real estate transactions the actual amount of the money paid shall be published, to facilitate the appraisal of property, you can imagine the howl that these same progressive, disinterested citizens would set up.

OSHKOSH CAPITALISM AND GRAFT!

Oshkosh, March 11.—The people of Oshkosh have just been going through some experiences. Edgar Sawyer, a good type of the "disinterested" rich, is the virtual owner of both the local gas company and the local electric light company upon which the people, singly and collectively, must depend for their light. The old electric light company that was metamorphosed into the present company when public spirited Edgar got possession, was bound by a contract to furnish the city with electric lights at $48.90 per arc light, a price which was considered reasonable when the making of electric light was in the hands of modest financiers. But Edgar, knowing what fat grafts were enjoyed by private companies in lighting other and larger and more corrupt cities, joined with the greedy stockholders back of him in bewailing the small profits secured from this source, and was watching for a time when he could screw up the price successfully. But his "losses" in this particular were well made up by the astonishing rapacity of his gas company in holding up the people of Oshkosh for $1.50 for illuminating and $1.20 for fuel gas—both vintages from the same pipe, of course!—and when the murmurs of angry citizens became ominously loud, and it was clear that the grip would have to be eased up a bit, Edgar, or his foxy legal advisers, hatched a brilliant idea, by which several birds could be hit with one stone. He thought that the people individually could be bribed by a small gas reduction into submitting to his getting his hand further into the public treasury. He proposed that the citizens allow him to raise his price for electric light to $62.50 for a long-term contract. But the people spurned the offered bribe and respecting their temper the council voted down the electric light increase. Edgar, the "disinterested" citizen, then withdrew his cheaper gas offer, as a punishment. But that doesn't end the struggle for a modification of the robber gas rates, by any means, for the people well know now that gas can be produced at a very low figure.

Here's another Oshkosh incident that is causing a good deal of talk, and even hints of boodling investigations. Oshkosh recently decided to install an up-to-date public tract index system, and got an expert tract index man to submit a bid for the work, based on a chain-of-title estimate. But it appears that this man did not treat the committee of the aldermen right. They journeyed to another city to interview him several times, and he did not even treat them to a dinner, as is usually the way to an alderman's heart when he has contracts to give out. There was no question about his worth as an indicer, but he seemed to be too honest to provide the rake-offs, said to be so dear to some aldermen. And so a more modern and allegedly less scrupulous indicer from Chicago was brought into the game, and a nice play was framed up. The first indicer submitted his sealed figures, which, on being opened, offered to do the work for $13,000, and turned out to be the lowest bid. Then the specifications were very slightly altered, and new bids called for, and he bid $13,000 again—but the Chicago man's bid was for just twenty-five dollars less, and he was given the contract, midst the satisfied smiles of the aldermen. People are making dark hints as to just what money or other equivalent those "satisfied smiles" stood for. For it was all too evident, it is claimed, that the Chicago man had been given an opportunity to fix his bid at just a few dollars less than the other, although the bidding was supposed to be secret. Collusion is hinted at.

SPORTING

Social-Democratic Bowling League.
Standing of the Clubs

	Games	Won	Lost	Pct
Forwards	72	52	20	722
Toilers	72	38	34	528
Appeals	63	32	31	508
Comrades	69	28	41	406
LaSalles	69	28	41	406
Jungles	63	24	39	381

Individual Averages.

		Games	Average
1	Klein	45	172.40
2	Buelow	12	172.3
3	Gemoll	42	167.13
4	Boll	12	[illegible]
5	Klotz	12	164.
6	Pom	51	163.25
7	Kolwitz	57	163.6
8	H. Roloff	27	161.22
9	Blum	33	160.15
10	Hammond	18	159.13
11	L. Kagel	57	159.32
12	A. Roloff	51	158.15
13	Milzenheim	42	157.3
14	P. Krause	63	155.37
15	Perry	60	155.23
16	Poehl	59	155.15
17	O. Krause	33	154.
18	Panyard	65	153.11
19	W. Krause	42	153.
20	Ohl	51	152.32
21	J. Ohlson	18	152.8
22	Schmidt	45	151.30
23	Bartels	33	151.24
24	Lemke	69	150.67
25	W. Lecher	51	150.40
26	Koch	54	150.34
27	C. Kagel	54	149.39
28	C. Olson	48	148.5
29	W. Lexow	9	148.1
30	Schuppenhauer	66	146.48
31	Heumann	60	145.14

STATE OF WISCONSIN—MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

COUNTY COURT—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of FRED HAIDLE, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of FRED HAIDLE, late of the city of Milwaukee, in said county of Milwaukee, deceased, having been duly granted to EMMA HAIDLE by this Court;

IT IS ORDERED, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1907, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said FRED HAIDLE, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims and demands of all persons against the said FRED HAIDLE, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at the Court Room in the Court House, in the city of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof [illegible] to be held on the first Tuesday of [illegible], 1907, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1907.

By the Court, PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

Spring Opening OF **HATS**

UNION-MADE

ED. ERICKSON

GENTS' FURNISHER

406 ELEVENTH AVENUE

A SOCIAL FORUM!

Announcements and invitations are now being circulated for a new lecture platform, to be called "The Forum." The ambitions of "The Forum," which will be located at the Jefferson studios, are easiest explained by the following from the circular letter:

"We believe the time is ripe, and that Milwaukee should have a free, untrammeled platform where all social, economic and industrial questions shall be discussed in their wider, deeper aspects and their higher moral, as well as their ethical, bearings; where those who appear shall be guaranteed asolute freedom, and shall be stimulated to speak their utmost message in fearless freedom and candor; where the viewpoint of the common good of all the people shall be maintained; where the problems of labor and capital shall be dealt with in the spirit of resolute justice and with a great moral passion; where Socialism shall be set forth in its intellectual and spiritual richness and fervor as well as its economic justice."

The secretary announces the following subjects and speakers for the first few Sunday evenings:

March 24, Carl D. Thompson of the Wisconsin legislature, on *"The Awakening Social Conscience."*

March 31, Emil Seidel of the Milwaukee common council, on *"The Public School, Its Needs and Possibilities."*

April 7, Prof. Charles Zueblin of the Chicago University, on *"The Constraint of Orthodoxy."*

April 14, Winfield R. Gaylord, state organizer Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin, on *"The Basis of Brotherhood."*

April 21, C. B. Whitnall, *"Park Utility"* (with stereopticon).

These lectures will be given in the auditorium of the Jefferson studios, 558 Jefferson street, Sunday evenings at 8 p. m.

Spring Announcement

OUR LINE OF CLOTHES, for man and boy, for the coming season is now complete. It is with pride and satisfaction that we invite inspection of as magnificent a line of fashionable, up-to-date clothes as was ever assembled under one roof. The amount of attention paid to the get-up of these suits, down to the very minutest detail in tailoring, beggars description, and they must be seen to be appreciated. It is an array of nobby, well-tailored, up-to-the-minute styles of clothing that will do credit to us and to their wearers.

M. Bender & Son

450 11th Av., Cor. Scott St.

Scandinavians, Attention!

The state organizer urgently requests that comrades in all parts of Wisconsin send to the office of the state organizer the names of those in their community who read the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish languages who would be interested in receiving sample copies of Socialist papers printed in these languages.

We are making arrangements with publishers of the papers printed in these languages to have sample copies sent to lists of names furnished by us, and we urgently request the comrades to send in the names of their Scandinavian friends at once.

The Swedish paper is called *Svenska*, and is published in Rockford, Ill. The Norwegian-Danish paper is called *Gaa Paa*, and is published in Minneapolis, Minn. The latter is the only Socialist paper in the Norwegian-Danish language published in this country.

The Scandinavian people are usually intelligent, and in their own countries are strongly Socialistic. This is especially true of Denmark, while the recent settlement between Norway and Sweden, which resulted in the separation of the two countries, was made possible, we are informed, under the pressure of the peace-loving policy of the Social-Democrats, who are strong in both countries.

Our constructive Wisconsin policy would appeal very strongly to these Scandinavian people, and we expect that the sample copies of these papers to be sent them will contain information concerning the Wisconsin movement.

Comrades who wish to help on this, will please sentd their lists this will please send their lists friends may receive the special issne prepared for this purpose.

Progress of the Mayer Strike.

A committee has been appointed by the Shoe Cutters to confer with the Mayer company, and there is hope that the strike may be satisfactorily adjusted. A year ago the cutters had an agreement with the firm as to prices, and it was to stand for a year. But before the year was over the firm sought to inaugurate a new price list, in which certain changes were made that would have affected a lot of the men. The firm admitted the price paid for certain kinds of work was not enough, but it wanted to equalize matters by cutting down the rate on finer classes of work in order to make the raise of the other kind. This was so unsatisfactory that the men got the consent of their national union and walked out. Of the number that went out forty-eight are drawing strike benefits and other places were found for the others. Quite a lot of material was cut ahead so that the firm is just now beginning to feel the effects of the strike. It has been unsuccessful in filling the vacant places, having had some raw experience with inefficient professional strike breakers. The strike has been carried on in a determined, dignified way, and the men are confident of victory.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

SUMMONS.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, CITY OF MILWAUKEE ss.—In Justice Court.—

To JOSEPH PREISER, (alias.)

You are hereby notified that a summons and garnishee has been issued against you and your property garnished to satisfy the demand of PAUL RUDOLPH amounting to $26.50.

Now unless you shall appear before C. P. DIETZ, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Milwaukee County, at his office in said city of Milwaukee, Wis., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1907, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you, and the money and property garnished applied to pay the debt.

Dated this 11th day of March, A. D., 1907.

PAUL RUDOLPH, Plaintiff.

Hat... Styles

All the latest novelties in Soft and Stiff Hats for Spring wear. Good valves for $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00.

(We clothe a man from head to foot.)

BRUETT Clothing Co.

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in the treatment of complicated and chronic diseases.

Hours: 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 8:15 p. m.

Sundays: 10 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

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WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES

SPRING OPENING

Monday, March 18, from 8 o'Clock A.M. to 9 o'Clock P.M.

Our Spring Stocks are complete, and we assure you the most magnificent aggregation of the season's choicest novelties. A wealth of **beauty and correct style** which has never been surpassed.

Opening Exhibit of Spring Millinery

There are no Hats produced anywhere, at any price, more beautiful than those you will find here—and the prices are moderate and sensible.

More Than 300 Hats at $5.00 Each

Come and see what 5.00 does here toward getting originality and beauty in design and workmanship and richness in material.

Other new spring hats from 1.98 to 20.00—we count them the best popular priced hats we have ever shown.

There is nothing to be desired in bloom or foliage that cannot be found in the collection. We also show a magnificent variety of shapes not to be found elsewhere.

Easter Candies and Easter Novelties of All Kinds

Opening Sale Notion Specials

White or black silk, 50 yard spools, each ... 8c
Corticelli silk, 50 yd. spools, doz. .47c
Merrick's best thread, 6 spools for .25c
Best adamantine pins, 5 packages .. 5c
Lightweight 15c dress shields, pair. 9c
White basting thread, 500 yd. spools 4c
Hauschild's No. 50 cream crochet cotton ... 6c

Toilet Soaps—Patent Medicines

Fairy soap, Life Buoy soap, Sweetheart, Buttermilk or Forest Queen, 4 cakes for ... 15c
Hay's Hair Health, Malted Milk, Pond's Extract, Pine Eye Shampoo, Liquozone, 50c size ... 39c
Assorted 50c Hair Brushes, Monday 28c

New 75c Belts Only 39c Each

Women's silk belts, white, black, brown, red and blue, various styles, also new leather belts, choice at ... 39c
Gold plated new 75c bracelets, Mon. 35c
New solid gold shell rings, 25c and 50c
Bead necklaces, in all colors, each. 22c
Solid gold rings from 1.00 to 5.00 each.

Stationery Specials—Monday

Easter souvenir postals ... 3 for 10c
Linen paper and envelopes, box at 19c
Regular 2.50 burning outfits for .. 1.98
25c glove and handkerchief boxes. 19c
Linen writing paper, package of 120 sheets—worth 35c, for ... 19c
Easter souvenir postals ... 2 for 5c

Opening Sale of Spring Hosiery

Ladies' black cotton hose, white feet, at ... 12½c
Ladies' black cotton hose, double heels and toes, plain or ribbed tops ... 15c
Children's fine ribbed black cotton hose, double heels and toes, all sizes ... 15c
Ladies' plain black cotton hose, ribbed hem, all sizes, per pair ... 12½c

Women's Spring Gloves

Come and see them. Compare and be convinced—that is all we ask.

Women's mercerized lisle thread gloves, white and black, per pair ... 29c
Women's long silk gloves, white and black, pair, 1.75 and ... 1.25
Women's kid gloves, all sizes, in all the new shades, from 1.00 to 2.00 per pair.
Women's black and white lisle thread gloves, per pair only .. 1.25
Women's long kid gloves, white, blk. and colored, 3.00 to 4.00 per pair.

Opening Display of Women's, Misses' and Children's Outer Garments

They are all as perfect in style and fit as they are in workmanship, and as none of the makers represented would, under any circumstances, allow any but outer garments that pass the most critical examination to leave their establishments, you may be sure that everyone is a strong expression of high-class work. We beg to suggest the advisability of calling in the morning.

WOMEN'S COATS—Small plaids, collarless, finished with black velvet and silk braid, strapped seams, large metal buttons ... 6.50
WOMEN'S LONG COATS—Brown and tan plaids, circular back, bias straps over shoulders, finished with velvet and braid ... 10.00
WOMEN'S PONY SUITS—All wool serge, blue, brown and black, gray satin lined coat, plaited skirt, sleeves with cuffs ... 21.00
WOMEN'S SUITS—Light colored mixtures, fitted short coat, silk braided vest, full plaited skirt, strapped front and back ... 15.50
WOMEN'S SUITS—Black and white checked blouse suits in Gibson effect, lined with gray or white taffeta, box-plaited skirt ... 25.00
WOMEN'S COATS—Tan color covert cloth, fitted back, rolling collar, lined throughout with satin, fancy sleeves, straps and buttons ... 10.00
WOMEN'S SKIRTS—Box-plaited panama dress skirts, in blue, brown and black, trimmed with straps of same material ... 6.00
CHILDREN'S COATS—Full length, tan or brown plaids, collar and cuffs trimmed with light blue silk, sizes 6 to 14 ... 7.50
CHILDREN'S COATS—Short box coats, white broadcloth collar and cuffs, in brown, blue or red, with narrow braid and metal buttons ... 4.00
MISSES' SUITS—Fancy mixed—loose box coat, velvet collar and cuffs, braid trimmed, large pockets, plaited skirt ... 12.00

New Spring Dress Goods and Silks

In the important matters of quality and price this sale stands out with a distinction unparalleled. As a result of this tremendous banquet of values the splendid reputation of our silk and dress goods section will be spread farther and wider with greatest emphasis.

CHENEY BROS. REGULAR 1.00 QUALITY SHOWER PROOF FOULARD SILKS AT 69c YARD—Mostly neat, small designs on black or colored backgrounds.
45 inch wool crepe dress goods, a soft fabric in the new shades of tan, brown, blue and green ... 59c
20 inch suiting silks, checks and stripes, light, medium and dark effects, 65c silks, Monday ... 49c
Diagonal serge, for tailored suits, 45 to 54 in. widths, in black, brown, blue and green, from 75c to 1.50 per yard.

Carpets, Rugs and Lace Curtains

☞All carpets bought on Monday sewed, lined and laid free of charge.

Brussels carpet, new spring patterns, borders to match, yard ... 69c
Body brussels carpet, oriental and floral patterns, all new ... 1.10
Best velvet carpet, new oriental and floral patterns, per yard .. 95c
New spring patterns of best all wool ingrain carpets ... 75c
Extra heavy quality half wool ingrain carpets, newest pat'ns. 45c
Wilton velvet carpet, spring patterns, borders to match, per yard ... 1.25
Striped hemp stair carpet, 10c yard.
White lace curtains, 36 inches wide, 2½ yards long, entirely new designs, pair. 29c
A splendid assortment of new 1.25 white lace curtains, 3 yards long, per pair ... 89c
White door panels, size 30x45 inches, each ... 23c
White and ecru cable net curtains, very elaborate designs, per pair Monday. 2.25
White lace curtains, neat Saxony brussels patterns for parlors, per pair ... 3.00
New curtain madras, beautiful colorings, yard. 25c

Women's and Children's Shoes

OPENING SALE

Women's new oxfords, a grand selection in patent colt, patent kid and vici kid leathers, blucher, button, Gibson and sailor ties, all sizes.

1.95, 2.48, 2.95

All Widths and Any Size

BOYS AND GIRLS' CONFIRMATION SHOES NOW AT SPECIAL PRICES

Women's shoes, new spring styles, in vici kid, patent colt and dull calf, lace and button styles, dull or cloth tops, extension or flexible soles, A to EE widths. 1.98 2.48

Spring models of our popular "U-GO" brand shoes—for women, very dressy creations, with French or high Cuban heels, dull or cloth tops, all widths and sizes. 2.95 3.50 4.00 5.00

Linens and Washable Dress Fabrics

Prominent in the spring opening sale on Monday:

Half bleached pure linen crash towelling, blue borders, yard ... 12½c
Silver bleached pure linen table damask, 1.00 value, 72 inches wide, yard at ... 69c
Mercerized eoliennes, in all the new and staple plain shades, for waists or dresses, at ... 15c
Banzai silk in plain shades, also figured and jacquard effects, fast colors, yard ... 50c
Silk cord, a highly mercerized new fabric in plain shades for spring wear, yard ... 29c
Tissue brania, a very soft half silk fabric printed in the new dot patterns, Monday at ... 39c
Red and blue checked linen glass towelling, yard ... 9½c
Bleached satin damask, the new lily pattern, 72 in. wide, 1.50 value, yard ... 98c
Very sheer organdy, white grounds, with floral or shadow effects, 28 inches wide ... 9½c
Very sheer white ground plaid organdy printed in large and small floral patterns ... 25c
Mercerized Rayure, sheer white ground with satin stripes, dotted and figured ... 18c
Mercerized Zephyrs, in assorted black and white checks, and Scotch plaids, yard .. 25c

Laces, Embroideries--Extra Specials

In spite of our previous tremendous sales our assortments are greater than ever, because of recent arrival of thousand of pieces of the very newest novelties. These wonderful bargain examples:

Swiss embroideries with insertings to match, 40c values in 7 to 9 in. widths, only 19c
German and French Valenciennes laces, inserting to match, 85c pieces, 12 yards for ... 50c
Normandie Valenciennes laces, special 35c values, from 3 to 7 inches wide, yard ... 15c
Silk embroidered bands in all colors, from 1 to 1½ in. wide, worth 35c, at ... 12c

NEW 15c EMBROIDERED TURN-OVERS AT 5c EACH.

mosquitos. Ald. Buech thought it a good time to call attention to the Twelfth ward marsh, and then Bading broke out in print again about specially abolishing the marsh—it isn't abolished yet, by the way. Recently Ald. Buech complained to Bading that the railroads were dumping cars of manure into the Kinnickinnic river. A reporter overheard the complaint and wrote it up, giving Buech the credit. This made the doctor sour; he wanted the credit for such things. "If you fellows would only keep still, we could do something," he whined to Buech. Recently Buech had to complain that his garbage had not been taken away since November. This raised the Health office gorge. An inspector was hurried to the Buech home "before the alderman could get home," as the secretary gave it out to the papers, and found some garbage mixed in with the ashes—for the very good reason that the garbage not having been collected, it had fallen over into the ashes—and at once the Health department sought to injure the alderman in the daily press by claiming that he had disobeyed the law against putting garbage and ashes in the same receptacle. This wonderful news was so clearly spite work that it can best be characterized by the old phrase "small potatoes."

Ferullo Is Making Good!

Word comes from Los Angeles that Ferullo, the former director of the Ellery band has literally captured the town. At the time of the breaking of the relations between Ellery and his former band leader, over half of the men went with Ferullo, and he has since been getting more of them, until lately he has had under his baton all the big men of the original band, with the result that the aggregation that Ellery has been regaling Milwaukee with recently was considerably off color, as was well shown when they attempted the sextette from Lucia and other exacting numbers of that class. Ferullo has just signed a five-year contract in Los Angeles, by which he is to play there each winter season. The coming summer he will bring his band to Chicago and play at San Souci park, with six added weeks at the Colliseum. There is a possibility that the band will also play in Milwaukee a few weeks.

More Clancy Methods

The friction in the fire department, by reason of Clancy's queer administration of affairs, developed an interesting case last week. A year ago Clancy called the engineers of the department before him, and informed them that from that time on they would be held responsible for the engines under their charge. The engine of Company No. 22 on Center street had a sprung axle, and the engineer told the captain about it. But, it is alleged, the captain was abed and under the influence of liquor, and did not report the matter to headquarters. Fearing that he might personally be held to account for the failure to have the matter speedily repaired, the engineer himself then reported it. And matters were at such a pass that five members of the company called the drunkenness of the captain to the attention of the chief, also. There was a hearing before the commissioners, during which Clancy denounced the engineer for reporting the sprung axle, and pointing out that, according to the book of rules, all reporting must be done by the captain. He even went so far as to deny that the engine in question has a sprung axle. The case was postponed, and immediately afterward Clancy *transferred the firemen who had complained of the captain*, as a punishment.

Reinhardts Arrested!

The Reinhardt twins, Wallace A. and Willis E., who have been hiding from the Wisconsin authorities by remaining outside the state, were arrested last Monday in St. Paul by detective Thompson Mulholland of the Milwaukee Police Department. Detective Mulholland arrived in St. Paul Saturday, but found that only Willis Reinhardt was in town. He waited, and on Monday was able to pounce upon both of them. Gov. Johnson, at the request of Chris. O'Brien, the leading criminal lawyer of the city, refused to honor the extradition warrant, for the delivery of the two men, held by the detective, until a hearing had been had. Mulholland took his prisoners next morning before the county attorney for a hearing, but the county attorney turned out to be a nephew of the criminal lawyer, and the latter had no difficulty in getting the hearing postponed to the 20th., the prisoners meantime being placed under his charge.

On Trial for Conspiracy.

As we go to press this week, the conspiracy suit against F. A. H. Reinhardt, of the Wisconsin Medical Institute, is on trial in the District court. An interesting witness was Dr. W. S. Fullerton, secretary of the Minnesota state board of medical examiners, who gave some testimony about the work of the Reinhardts in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and gave the records showing that Wallace A. Reinhardt had had his medical license revoked in Minneapolis several years ago for his unprofessional and fakirish work, when he ran a "Minnesota Medical Institute."

Reinhardt Twice Arrested

At the same time that the trial is in progress, F. A. H. Reinhardt is resting under two charges of advertising himself as a physician and practicing medicine without a license. The warrants were sworn out by the state board of medical examiners. Reinhardt was arrested by a city detective, and was afterward released on $500 bail. The arrest was the result of a foxy move by the "institute" people. The court had prevented them from advertising their business as an institute, and forbidden the doing of a medical business as a corporation. To cheat the law they had their windows in the Alhambra building lettered: "Wisconsin Medical Institute (not incorporated)"; and then went into the papers with their old-style advertising with the title given in the same way. They were immediately arrested, and the advertisements ceased to appear.

On the Rack in St. Paul.

Up in St. Paul the Reinhardt's are also on the rack. Not being physicians themselves in the eyes of the Minnesota law, they evade the law by employing a registered physician. But now the authorities are about to revoke the licence of this physician because of the fraudulent nature of the business carried on at the "Heidelberg Institute."

Exit, "Dr." Thornley.

Dr. Thornley, who started up an "institute" in the Mack Block, just as the law closed the door of the Reinhardts' "institute," has left Milwaukee bag and baggage. His day in court was so utterly nerve-racking that he celebrated the bock beer season assiduously next day, and then began to pack up. As he voluntarily gave up, his case was dismissed in court.

ALHAMBRA

WEEK Com. SUNDAY MAT.—THE HANLONS Present

NEW

The New Fantasma

Unparalleled Scenic Spectacle!

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

Just read the disclosure on the fifth page of this issue about the incidental city printing and see how our city officials sworn to uphold the law and protect the people's treasury, betray their trust!

There is a certain type of preachers who are not in their element unless they exaggerate, and wilful exaggeration is simply a form of lying. The Rev. Enoch Perry, last Sunday, added another notch to his score by charging that this paper had called the mayor "a dog, a degenerate." It made no difference to Perry that this was false witness, the thing he was bent on was to get even for some disclosures we made with regard to his mammon-worship at the time of his shameful attack on the striking molders.

Did you notice those two columns about the reason why the gas company sells gas ranges that appeared in the city daily newspapers as straight reading matter? You thought it was published as news, of course, but you were fooled. It was paid advertising, every line of it, and your daily paper, in which you put your trust, betrayed you by publishing it under false pretenses. They are just as culpable for this sort of cheating as is the gas company for getting up the cheat in the first place. The love of money is the root of all evil.

Last fall Health Commissioner Bading came out with a flourish abont abolishing all the stagnant water inside the city limits to stop the breeding of germ carrying

STAR

Twice Daily

Commencing Sunday Matinee

The Empire Burlesquers

Prices 10c 20c 30c 50c

Ladies Day Fri.

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Sunday, 2:30 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

CHAS. E. BLANEY Presents

Howard Hall

IN HIS GREATEST SUCCESS

The Millionaire Detective

A Story of Love and Mystery

Dealing With FRENZIED FINANCE

HIGH-CLASS Vaudeville Specialties

DAVIDSON

FOR THE WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY

Annual Engagement in Milwaukee of the Distinguished English Artiste

OLGA NETHERSOLE

Supported by FRANK MILLS and Her London Company (Under the Direction of Louis Nethersole), Presenting the Following Repertoire:

Monday Evening ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR
Tuesday Evening SAPHO
Wednesday Matinee ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR
Wednesday Evening THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY
Thursday Evening CARMEN
Friday Evening THE LABYRINTH
Saturday Matinee SAPHO
Saturday Evening SAPHO

COMING SUNDAY, ONE NIGHT ONLY

CRYSTAL

WRIGHT, HUNTINGTON & CO.